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AGERPRES: CSCE USED TO 'REVIVE CHAUVINISM'

AU061526 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1231 GMT 6 Feb 87

["The False Problem of Nationalities and Those Who Regret the Past" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, February 6, 1987 -- The all-European meeting in Vienna is by itself an expression of the participant states' determination to further their efforts for turning into life the provisions in the Helsinki Final Act, for building a Europe of peace where peoples may enjoy full security and collaborate on multiple planes to the benefit of each and all.

However, as the meeting progresses a tendency can be noted toward bringing to the fore a string of side or imaginary aspects, for obviously diversionist purposes, in order to divert attention from the problems of actual concern to the continent's peoples. So, aspects of the nationalities' situation are mooted on speaking of human rights, all while grave problems facing a number of countries in securing to their citizens such fundamental rights as the right to work, to education, to free and dignified existence, are ignored.

It is known that, as a consequence even of the historical evolution in the continent, in various European countries coexist in conditions of equality citizens of various nationalities. The mooting is however surprising of a series of aspects pertaining only to laws and regulations, to the competence of every individual country, and the resorting to attempts to interfere in other states' internal affairs.

Romania thinks it inadmissible that the Vienna meeting be used for the circulation of ideas and conceptions that try to revive nationalist, chauvinist practices employed in the past to sow hatred among the peoples in the continent. It is clear that the promoters of such ideas meant to sow hatred among peoples, regret the past, pursuing in fact the revision of the frontiers established after the Second World War. Or, such tendencies are in utter contradiction with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The states participant in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, who live through the tragic experience of the not too distant past, cannot possibly ignore the danger spelt by irredentism and revisionism. Romania is most firmly against any chauvinist, revenge-seeking and revisionist actions, no matter their form or place of manifestation. She considers that real European security requires that such profoundly noxious phenomena that mean a serious attempt against freedom and independence, be combated with joint forces.

According to Romania, firm measures have to be taken on a national and European plane for the eradication of the attempts to revive chauvinism and revisionism, for definitely banning such manifestations. The Vienna meeting ought, Romania thinks, to reiterate the necessity that the participant states ensure a correct mirroring of realities in every country, ruling out falsifications and distortions of every kind. Such an approach would help the meeting adequately fulfill its mandate of contributing to better understanding and rapprochement among peoples, to the promotion of the cause of security and cooperation in Europe.

ALIA DETAILS ISSUES IN ELECTION ADDRESS

AU060631 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Jan 87

["Text" of speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, to electors of Ward No 210 in Tirana on 28 January: "Above All Else -- The Lofty Interests of the People"]

[Text] Dear Comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to meet with you today, sisters and brothers, workers, soldiers, intellectuals, young people, residents of the district of the city where the party was born. Whenever this district is mentioned, or one walks down streets and lanes, whenever one meets the fine people who live here, residents of old houses or modern blocks, we recall the great historical achievement of 8 November 1941, when the glorious son of our people, Enver Hoxha, and his comrades created the Communist Party. They created the Communist Party, in this way laying the steel foundations of the new Albania. Here, in this district of red Tirana, the party, as a sign of the summons to struggle, raised the flag of the war for freedom and independence, for social progress and socialism. From here started the war for the eviction of the foreign invader, and the overthrow of internal traitors, for a free and independent, sovereign, people's Albania, the struggle for the new life we enjoy today. In fact, meeting you awakens many emotions about the great history which your district has in the heart of every communist, every patriot, and every honorable person. And those emotions are particularly strong for me today. This district, for ten legislatures in succession, from the first elections for the Constitutional Assembly onward, had as its deputy Comrade Enver. He, at the head of the party, strove and worked unceasingly for the Albania which we have today, for socialism, and the happiness of the people. In proposing me as your representative in the highest organ of the state, you have placed great trust in me. In this, you have in the first place put your trust in our glorious party which, with Enver Hoxha at its head, brought the nation into light, and which will always struggle on his road for the happiness of the people and the triumph of socialism. I, as a soldier of the party, applying with loyalty the teachings of the party and those of Comrade Enver, will work with all my strength and knowledge in the interests of the country and of socialism, and to the good of the people, to whom we are in debt all our lives.

The confidence of the people is both an honor and a responsibility. The deputies must work as much as is possible to justify this confidence, they must work to open up broad avenues to the struggle and efforts of the people, and to respond attentively and carefully to the wishes of their great heart. All representatives of the people, from the deputies to the People's Assembly to the councillors in villages or wards, must be honest, well-behaved, and correct toward the people and must serve them without reservations. Nothing can be placed over the lofty interests of the people, who stand over everyone and everything.

Now the people are in power, and this is not merely reflected by the fact that the people have their sons in the state, but above all is expressed in the rights the people enjoy and effectively exercise to decide on plans for socialist construction, on the roads of the development of the economy and culture, for the volume of the production and distribution of material goods, the defense of the destinies of the homeland. So, when they go to the polls, their votes are not only a civil right granted them by the Constitution, but an expression of their will to advance with confidence and determination on the joyful road on which the party leads them. Our people are honorable, patriotic, and freedom-loving. They are a people who mind their own business and do not bother anybody else, who are struggling to build their socialist life, to raise ever higher their material and cultural well-being, and to progress in every field. [paragraph continues]

Our people, just as they know how to confront what is to their own benefit and is true and just, which they defend with all their strength, also know how to face up to what endangers them, against which they have fought, and will fight determinedly to the end. We Albanians, just as we are generous and kind to our friends, are and will be harsh on those who do not wish us well, on those who are our enemies. In this spirit we will go to the 1 February elections, and with this conviction we will vote for the candiates of the Democratic Front, sure that we are voting for the victories of our revolution, for the power of the people to which the revolution gave birth, for the victorious line of the party, for socialist life, and the happy future for our children.

The new elections for the People's Assembly are being held only 3 months after the successful performance of the proceedings of the historic Ninth Party Congress, and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the party's foundation. The congress aroused great enthusiasm and mobilization everywhere, because people have trust in the party, because over these 45 years they have been convinced that the party keeps its word, that it puts into effect its plans and projects. The party brought freedom to the country. With a sure hand, on the socialist road, the party effected radical transformations, which have completely transformed the life of the people, and the appearance of the homeland. In this epoch, Albania completed its socialist industrialization, brought electric light to every person. It has formed and consolidated its working class, who not only know how to set in motion modern machinery and technology, but who have also been transformed into a leading force in our society. Our country has advanced agriculture, socialist agriculture which for years has been constantly guaranteeing the diet of the people of the nation, which constitutes one of our greatest victories. The cooperative peasantry have become masters of agricultural production; they know how to use science and the achievements of technology, and gain yields from the land which are comparable with the most advanced countries of Europe.

Once Albania was a land of illiteracy, of chronic diseases and massive poverty. Now, in the age of the party, everything old and backward has disappeared. The new socialist life flourishes everywhere, our people have a new moral-psychological understanding of the world, are liberated from every kind of spiritual slavery. The whole people is eduated, cultured, and comprehensively emanicipated. Women have become a living revolutionary force. The new intelligentsia which has been created plans and constructs great projects, giant factories, and hydroelectric stations, and makes a massive contribution to the development of the economy, the progress of culture, literature, the arts, education and science.

All these transformations have given Albania an honored name in the world. Many foreign friends, objective and progressive people, evaluate highly the achievements of the new Albania, which does everything relying on its own strengths. It stretches out its hand to no one. It makes an impression upon everybody that there are no crises nor inflation, taxes nor unemployment, there is no exploitation nor moral degeneration, and they attempt to find out what the secret is. Our achievements have their wellspring in the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the great labor of our heroic people, the will and determination of our people, its progressive and creative spirit, their courage always to scale new heights.

As you know, the Ninth AWP Congress drew up a new balance-sheet of the magnificent victories attained at work and in the struggle to carry out the comprehensive program of the seventh 5-year period. During that period, which includes the period between the last two legislatures of the People's Assembly, the fundamental features of our socialist economy, as a sound, dynamic economy, as an economy with a high degree of vitality, were further consolidated. [paragraph continues]

Relying entirely on our internal human, material, and financial resources, the extended reproduction was effected and relatively high rates were achieved in some of the more important branches and sectors. The development of the economy was harmonized and more organically linked with the defense of our socialist homeland. Hundreds of important industrial and production projects were set up during the period of the last legislature and numerous other projects were commissioned in agriculture, education, the health service, the trade network, and in the service of the people.

The aim of the party line for the development of the country has been and remains the raising of the material and cultural standard of the people. During the period between the two legislatures this standard was raised higher. It is a success that all the new forces that were created in this period were put in useful employment. The number of pupils and students in all the stages of the educational system reached approximately 744,000, while the population reached 3 million inhabitants. The average life expectancy, which before the liberation was 38, has now reached 72. The great changes which have taken place in Tirana, the capital of our homeland, are also a living witness of socialist transformation, the strength of the power of the people and the vitality of our socialist order. Tirana today has a population nine times greater than in the period before the liberation. More than 81 percent of its population live in new apartments. In the capital, a true army of workers, the largest in the country with about 100,000 persons, is working creatively. It creates almost one-sixth of the whole industrial production at republic level. In general and vocational secondary education alone, Tirana has more than 28,000 pupils, or more than 10 times as the whole of Albania had in 1938. Such changes are to be found today in all the towns and villages of the homeland. Tirana has become more beautiful, and will become more beautiful still. New apartment blocks and streets, other industrial and sociocultural projects, gardens and parks will be added to it. In Tirana the lovely Palace of Congresses was built. Here, in the capital of our homeland, work has started, and the monument and museum of Comrade Enver Hoxha wil be built soon.

Dear comrades, the elections of the representatives of the people to the organs of the state are raising higher the mobilization of the working people and their efforts for the development and inexorable social and economic progress of the country. It is for this reason that, in the festive atmosphere of the elections, people do not only discuss and make different suggestions, criticizing shortcomings, but have rolled up their sleeves for work with lofty mobilization and zeal to achieve the goals of the development of the economy and culture that were laid down by the Ninth Party Congress. The new 5-year period, which reflects the correct policy of the party for the consistent construction of socialism, and the objectives which it anticipates, and the broad horizons it opens, is the greatest plan so far. In this plan, the long-term strategy of the party is analyzed and made concrete, in accordance with our present stage of development, financial and material possibilities, and the scientific organizing capabilities of the country. Its drafting and implementation are based upon those factors which we have created and strengthened for 45 years in succession, and especially upon the achievements of the seventh 5-year period. During the 5-year period in which we are now working, our economy will become stronger, and the development of productive forces will acquire fresh impetus. We will build 420 important new economic and sociocultural projects, 370 of which will be brought into use within the present 5-year period.

The country's socialist industrialization will be further promoted, giving priority to heavy industry. In addition, the light and food industry will also progress at a more rapid pace than during the previous 5-year period. Large new projects will be added during the current 5-year period, such as the Banje hydroelectric power plant, the urea plant, the ferrochrome and steel cable plants, as well as a number of mines and enrichment plants. The "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Plant at Koman will be commissioned this year and all four turbines will be generating electricity, and the nickel-cobalt and the lubricating oils plants will also initiate production. In accordance with the 5-Year Plan, some major plants in the mining and metallurgical sector, in the chemical and engineering industries, in the construction materials industry, and so forth, will be extended and reconstructed. Efforts will be made to introduce more advanced know-how and technologies in all fields and sectors.

The development of agriculture in all zones of the country takes an important place in the new 5-year plan. Great goals have been set for increasing the production of cereal crops, industrial crops, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit. The dynamic development of agriculture and livestock raising will rely upon great investments in the land, for irrigation, and its mechanization and chemicalization. An array of specially favorable measures will be taken to accelerate the development of hill and mountain cooperatives, in connection with the wise and farsighted policy constantly pursued by the party and Comrade Enver to narrowing the differences between highlands and lowlands, so that agricultural and livestock production and the prosperity of the people will constantly increase. The appropriate conditions which our country has and the distribution of the population throughout its entire territory offer the duty that every district, every agricultural cooperative, and every village should satisfy the needs of the populace for vegetables, beans, potatoes, milk, and its byproducts from its own produce. Every opportunity exists for achieving this goal as soon as possible. More initiative, more dynamism in the work of the organs and organizations of the party, the state, and the economy is required. The initiative which spread fast through many brigades to sow 1-2 hectares with beans and potatoes for the needs of the cooperativists themselves has given encouraging results. It shows what inexhaustible resources and superior use of labor are offered by common socialist ownership. On the basis of last year's experience, this initiative must be spread more widely, to every district, to agricultural cooperatives as well as agricultural enterprises, in the awareness that meeting the needs of the countryside for vegetables and milk has a direct influence upon the supply in the towns.

The party has always closely linked the development of agriculture with that of the livestock-raising sector. However, as was decided by the Ninth AWP Congress, priority will now be given to the latter. A perceptible increase in the number of livestock and increased yields, as well as the extension of the fodder base by increasing yields and by making use of all types of fodder, remain a fundamental task for all agricultural units. The consolidation and further development of smaller herds at brigade level in cooperatives and agricultural enterprises must also be furthered, considering this as an important way of increasing livestock production and to rapidly resolve the problem of supplying the rural and urban population with milk, in accordance with their needs and level of income.

As in all 5-year periods, the comprehensive economic and cultural development is intended to secure an increase in the people's wellbeing. The supply of the market with food and industrial commodities will be improved. Over 20 plants and production lines will be expanded through the use of allocated funds and the creative and innovative work of our people, and 70 new factories will be commissioned in the light and food industry, in the textile and knitwear branches, and in the processing sector for agricultural and livestock products to ensure not only an increase in the quantity of consumer commodities, but also their improvement in quality and in structure.

In the years of the new 5-year period, 85,000 new apartments will be built, an increase greater than the natural growth of the population, and 220,000 active working people will enter work. A series of measures will be instituted for the supply of medical services, and for establishing conditions for the rest and entertainment of the working people. New steps will be taken in educational and cultural development, especially for the maintenance of strengthening of the state of health of the population. Our people have paid for the victory of freedom and independence with much blood and sacrifice, and so spare nothing for its guarantee and defense. The party and the people's state have always and will always devote the greatest care to the strengthening and continual steeling of our armed forces and the military training of the entire armed people.

Dear comrades, throughout the nation, in town and country, great energy has erupted in labor to put into action the decisions of the ninth congress -- an energy which is expressed in the many initiatives which have enveloped the heroic working class, the cooperative peasantry and the intelligentsia, young people, women, and every citizen of our country. Everywhere, plans are being successfully fulfilled. Let the revolutionary movement of great significance, "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Fighters in the Implementation of the Decisions of the Ninth Party Congress," spread and extend further. The readiness of the masses and their fulfillment of the tasks of 1986 must be an incentive for better work in the second year of the 5-year plan which has just begun. May it plunge us into militant labor, not only for the fulfillment of the industrial plans, in the energy industry, in agriculture, and every sector of the economy and culture, but to fan the flames of mass actions, such as that for the provision of drinking water to every center of habitation in the country, for doubling the olive crop, increasing the extent of irrigated arable land, increasing the efficiency of the economy, and tightening the savings regime.

Our economy provides considerable opportunities to resolve numerous problems, particularly those pertaining to improving the living conditions of the working people. The broadly-based fulfillment of the plan in quantity, quality, variety, costs, and labor productivity constitutes the minimal task for all workers, cooperativists, and cadres. However, a more profound understanding of the tasks is required from people in our socialist society. They must be creative and innovative in the fulfillment of plans, they must improve and raise the objectives set out to a higher level, and they must fulfill and overfulfill the stipulated quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Possibilities to achieve this exist. What is primarily needed to turn them into reality and to utilize them in production are profound ideopolitical convictions, to better and more profoundly understand the world around us, the fierce imperialist and revisionist pressure on our country, whose purpose it is to hinder us on the correct Marxist-Leninist road on which the party is leading us. But greater technical and scientific knowledge is also required. The Ninth AWP congress demanded from everyone, from workers and cadres, from leading organs at the center and at the base, more creative initiative at work, more effective and practical activity, increased responsibility and control, as well as lofty discipline in the implementation of plans. As was said at the ninth party congress too, there is more labor for us, and problems have become more difficult and complex. They can no longer be solved by empirical and pre-industrial ways. Now, more than ever before, a sound knowledge and rigorous enforcement of the laws of the economy and competence in culture is demanded.

Comrade Enver taught us that the management of the economy and all other matters would be endangered and assume a bureaucratic and technocratic nature if we were to remain with mere general instructions, without activating the working people and launching them into broad actions. All that has been attained in our country is a result of the creative thinking and mobilization of the masses under the party's leadership. Going to the masses, to the workers, the cooperatives, the intelligentsia, consulting with them, mobilizing them into action is therefore a fundamental prerequisite for the successful implementation of the great tasks set out by the party.

The perfecting of management and of the style and method of work has never been an aim in itself and has never been separated from the great problems and tasks of the time because there has never been and there is no management without a purpose. The fulfillment of plans has been and remains the major goal of management and the organization of the economy. This is also the best yardstick of the effectiveness of managerial and organizational work. The party therefore demands an improvement in the work of all bodies, at the center and at the base; it demands this as an important prerequisite for the fulfillment of the 1987 planned tasks, this being a decisive year for the attainment of the major goals of the entire 5-year plan.

The elections for the People's Assembly concern the maintenance and strengthening of the power of the people, with its further democratization, the raising of its organizational and managerial capabilities. The power of the people represents one of the greatest social and national historical victories of the Albanian people. Its installation marked not only the crowning glory of our revolution, but also the realization of the aims of the centuries-long struggle for a free people's Albania. And so its strengthening and progress means the strengthening and progress of the socialist homeland, the strengthening and security of national freedom and sovereignty, and of our socialist equality and of our social justice. Our party has always taken care, and has struggled determinedly, to ensure that our state always stands loyal to the revolutionary, democratic, and popular ideals and to develop along the correct Marxist-Leninist road. The leadership of the party has been the decisive factor in maintaining our state from those destructive negative tendencies, so plentiful in the modern world, such bourgeois-revisionist practices, so-called pluralist, self-managing, the power of the entire people, and so forth. The line of revolutionizing the entire life of the country which has included the state too has preserved it from the rust of bureaucratization and the degradation with liberal ideas and practice bring. This process has brought it close to the masses and has always been under their strict control.

The development and perfecting of the various and numerous links in the state power in our country, as well as of its organizational methods, have responded to the tasks that have arisen at the various stages of our socialist transformations, to the great political and social objectives set out by the party. This has been a continuous, mobilizing, and inspiring process. The problems confronting us today and requiring solutions make it imperative to further strengthen the state power, to raise the efficiency of its managerial and organizational work, to better and more broadly mobilize the material and human resources of the country in order to continually further socialist construction.

No state task however, no matter what its nature, can be fulfilled without previously assuring the participation and support of the masses for its implementation. This is why the party has constantly stressed that the preservation and continual development of our socialist democracy, to be understood as a dialectical unity of respect for the interests of the state and of the rights of individuals, of democratic centralism and the direct participation of the masses in the country's administration, constitutes one of the fundamental prerequisites for the very existence of the state power and the successful implementation of its varied political, organizational, and educational functions.

The characteristic distinguishing feature of our socialist system is that the more the rights which stem from democratic socialism increase, so the responsibilities of the state, of social groups and the individual also increase. If things do not go well for the business of the state, things cannot go well for anybody. Without the progress of the economy as a whole, there can be no increased prosperity, neither for the masses, nor for individual people. State property, the land, factories, schools, hospitals, belong to the people. And so every honest worker must constantly foster his sense of state responsibility, for its strengthening and sound administration. Socialism, in making the working man the master of the means of production, creates not only new human and social relationships, but new concepts and attitudes toward property and its development, toward the state and its functions. It is this new philosophy, born of our socialist system, which makes our new man irrevocably opposed to passivity and indifference, so that he does not tolerate any violation of common property, or forgive anybody who threatens our socialist victories. A deep understanding of the interests of the state and the people and a high sense of responsibility make him a revolutionary patriot, a determined fighter for the great cause of socialist construction, and a responsible citizen of our new society. Experience has taught our people to find in unity a great source of strength and endurance in the struggle against the numerous onslaughts and difficulties which they have had to confront throughout history. This unity acquired a deeper content and was raised to a qualitatively different level when the AWP emerged from the bosom of the people leading them in the struggle for true social and national liberation, and the building of a new socialist life.

In this unity of the people, and the steel unity around the party, lies one of the decisive factors in the strength and party spirit of our Albania and our socialist order; in it lies the guarantee for our happy future. And so let us preserve -- as a most valuable thing -- and constantly strengthen this unity, which is promoted by our great organization of the Democratic Front.

The unity of the people is not an abstract slogan, but a concrete reality which manifests itself daily in the efforts of the working people to make our socialist homeland more beautiful and stronger, to make the life of the people more secure and happier, to make the defense of the homeland invincible, and to overcome all difficulties and obstacles on our way. In the struggle to meet these lofty aspirations and aims there is also embodied the spirit of solidarity, socialist collectivism, the spirit of friendship and affection for one another, the mutual assistance and support of our people.

Our unity is preserved, forged, and strengthened in the conduct of an uninterrupted class war against internal and external enemies, against flaws, alien manifestations and influences, against everything which hampers our forward advance. The party and its instruments have waged and continue to wage the class war with total consistency, permitting neither opportunist standpoints nor sectarian narrowness. It has considered this war as part of the great motive power which presses ahead our revolution and socialist construction, as a necessary condition for the healthy and militant unity of the people, a refining fire which revolutionizes and forges people's consciousness.

The patriotism of our people has always been and is reflected in all the struggles for freedom and socialism. In our days, under the concrete conditions of the construction of the homeland, real socialist patriotism requires that everyone should unstintingly make his contribution to fulfill the tasks of our economic and social development, to master and disseminate culture, to affirm and disseminate the norms of socialist coexistence. A true patriot is the one who struggles vigilantly and persistently to raise the country's defense potential and readiness, to meet and break the tides of the imperialist and revisionist ideological aggression.

The new elections of deputies to the People's Assembly are being conducted in a complicated international situation, fraught with many threats and dangers. Many conflicts exist, many weapons have been accumulated. Contradictions old and new among different countries are ready to burst out. Thousands of people a day are murdered on the Iraqi-Iranian and Sino-Vietnamese borders, on those of South Africa with its neighboring countries, in Lebanon and Palestine, in Afghanistan, Chad, Nicaragua and elsewhere.

The world economy is in great confusion. Crisis follows crisis; capitalist plundering has assumed monstrous proportions; the rich countries get richer and the poor get poorer.

The imperialist powers, and in first place the superpowers, have intensified their aggressive policy. Their warmongering course has heightened tension and caused great disorder in international relations. Arrogance and demagogy, threat and fraud, have become the most preferred weapons to foster among people fear and illusions, political apathy and ideological withdrawal. The arms race, and the nuclear war that the superpowers threaten to visit upon the world, are exploited to create a capitulationist psychosis and political confusion, from which they want to profit in order to expand their domination and to subjugate the peoples.

Despite this, despite the worsening state of international affairs, the situation is not hopeless and possibilities do exist to avoid a disaster happening. It is a fact that the superpowers's policy of aggression and war, their strtategy of hegemony and world domination, and their course of colonial plunder and exploitation is opposed by increasingly growing forces, by the peoples who are struggling for the freedom and independence of their countries, to defend their sovereignty and national wealth. The liberation and democratic movements of the peoples are growing, the struggle of the workers class against capitalist exploitation is increasing, resistance against the warmongering plans of the superpowers and in defense of peace is rising. The ideal of freedom, independence, and sovereignty has swept hundreds of millions of people in all continents, opposition toward the ideological and cultural aggression of imperialism is increasing, the defense of national traditions and the national identity of the peoples and of their right to independent development is growing.

At the same time, the hands of the imperialist powers are not that free, they cannot operate as they wish. The exacerbation of the contradictions among themselves hinders the accomplishment of their plans just as much as it may lead to war. History has shown that the destinies of the peoples and mankind, of peace and international security, are not at the mercy of imperialism. When the peoples take these capital questions of all mankind into their hands, the evils plotted and done by imperialism can be met and overcome.

In the present turbulent and complicated international situations, as witnessed by the ninth congress, our party and state have followed a principled policy, which has responded to the lofty interests of our socialist homeland, the fulfillment of our internationalist tasks, and the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

In its international relations, our socialist state pursues a principled and sincere policy and has always been for good relations with other states and for strengthening and extending normal and friendly exchanges between the Albanian people and other peoples, based on the well-known principles of equality, respect, and sovereignty, non-interference and mutual profit.

We have always openly expressed our views on international politics in general and our political standpoint toward different states. This is a right of each state and does not constitute interference in the internal affairs of others. At the same time, we uphold that this must not be an obstacle to the development of normal relations among sovereign states in those fields where there are common interests and which serve to strengthen cooperation and friendship among peoples. We have been and are resolute opponents of interference in the internal affairs of other states, a practice which the imperialist superpowers are today elevating to a norm in international relations.

We have traded and will continue to trade with other countries, but we have not linked this and will not link this to the taking of credits, the granting of economic concessions and other such forms used by big international capital to enslave the peoples. We are for mutually-beneficial trade, free of any kind of political or economic pressure, free of any kind of discrimination or unilateral benefit. In the same way, we have practiced cultural exchanges with the world and wish to extend them also in the future, in full mutual agreement and equality.

We are in favor of the extension of technical-scientific cooperation with the outside world in those fields which are mutually beneficial. But this does not mean that for the sake of such exchanges the cultural and historical traditions of the peoples, their customs and way of life, should be trampled underfoot; this does not mean that technical-scientific cooperation should be turned into a means of exerting pressure of any kind on the independent economic and social development of a country.

As we declared at the ninth congress of the party, our socialist state has been and is for a policy of good-neighborliness. It says this not only with words, but it proves this by the concrete steps it has undertaken to carry it into practice. We have striven and are striving to abolish all those obstacles that hamper the further development of relations of friendship and sincere cooperation with neighboring countries. We wish our neighbors would also behave in this spirit.

Proposals are made from time to time to turn the Balkans into an exemplary zone of peace and security, such as the proposal on nuclear disarmament or on the non-deployment of chemical weapons. We welcome every sincere step that serves genuine peace not only in our region, but further afield. But things must be seen realistically. The international commitments of some Balkan states, particularly those deriving from their membership of the military blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, make these proposals unrealizable. We adhere to the view that in the actual conditions of the international situation and of existing factors in the Balkans, the problems of disarmament, peace, and security in the peninsula can not be dissociated from those of disarsmament in general, of peace and security in Europe and the world, and from external and internal factors which not only influence but determine the present situation in our region.

We are convinced that at present the progress of bilateral relations remain the best way of creating a spirit of mutual confidence and understanding, of overcoming the difficulties and contradictions among the Balkan countries, which are not few, and generally starting to create the conditions which will permit genuinely sincere cooperation in the future.

I would like to explain once more our country's stand toward the United States and the Soviet Union: We have stated this before and repeat that, as has been the case in the past, there will be no reconciliation with them in the future either, we will maintain no relations, exchanges, or cooperation of any kind with them.

Our stand toward the superpowers is neither circumstantial nor temporary. It is a principled stand deriving from our determined and consistent irreconcilability with the hegemonistic and expansionistic policy that they pursue throughout the world, deriving from their continued hostility toward our country and our socialist system. We were allies with the United States during World War II. However, as Comrade Enver stated, they did not wish to recognize our government which had come down from the mountains; they did not wish to reconcile themselves with a free, sovereign, and socialist Albania, they did not wish to relinquish the privileges and the means that they used to dispose of before and which gave them the opportunity to interfere in Albania, to use it as an exchange currency in their international bargainings with other imperialist powers.

The American hand has not failed to be present in all conspiracies, overt or covert, hatched against our country throughout these 40 years and more since the end of the war. American imperialism has been always present in all the military pressures against Albania, in all political onslaught and economic blockades. Thus, nothing good, only evil has come and is coming to Albania from the United States. Neither the revolution nor the liberation of the peoples, nor peace and international security would benefit at all from a rapprochement with them. Therefore, the Albanian people and their AWP will never take a step toward rapprochement with the United States. Let no one have any doubts concerning this, let no one harbor any hopes.

Nor has the attitude of the revisionist Soviet Union toward our country been any different from that of the United States, toward our country's freedom and independence. As is well known and has become a historical fact, the Soviet Union's policy and actions have been aimed at the subjugation of Albania, the loss of its sovereignty. What the Soviets wanted from us were not friendly relations on a equal basis, mutual assistance, and sincere cooperation. What they wanted was solely to dictate us, to impose their policy on us, to change Albania into a springboard for their imperialist expansion. They were not interested in socialism in Albania, nor in its defense, as they used to declare, but were interested in the Vlore base, the transformation of our country into a terrain from which to act and achieve their domination. This attitude toward Albania was certainly not spontaneous, was not a matter of occasion, and was not caused by the mistakes of a single individual, namely Khrushchev, who -- as they are now saying in Moscow -- acted supposedly under the inspiration of subjectivist and voluntarist concepts. This attitude derived from the departure of the CPSU from Marxism-Leninism, from its adoption of a totally opportunistic line in all directions, from its attempts to impose this line on the entire communist movement. This Soviet policy and aim was dealt with widely by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Moscow meeting of communist parties in 1960 and, later on, in the great polemic waged by our party against Khrushchevite revisionism. Our party has proven through numerous facts that the path embarked on by the Soviet Union, the line that it pursued, would lead to the restoration of capitalism within the country and to an imperialist foreign policy. Life has vindicated our party. A quarter of a century has elapsed and capitalism has by now been restored in the Soviet Union, while it has become as imperialistic as the United States in its foreign policy.

The conflict that separated us from the revisionist Soviet Union has not been extinguished. On the contrary, it has become more exacerbated and the contradiction with the Soviet Union have become even more irreconcilable. The Soviet Union constitutes as great a danger to our country, to peace, and to the freedom of the peoples, as American imperialism. No pressure, flattery, or circumstance can cause our party and country to deviate from the hitherto tested line, a line that corresponds with the defense of our country's independence, the cause of socialism, peace, and security in the world.

These are our convictions and standpoints. We do not ask others to do what we do; every country does whatever it likes. By its example however, socialist Albania proves before the eyes of the people that a country may live, develop, and progress without the need to submit and be under the umbrella of the superpowers. By its example, Albania shows how false and reactionary is the belief that the superpowers try to impose on the peoples, which claims the peoples' freedom, sovereignty and independence may be defended only by subjection to the will of the U.S.A. or the Soviet Union, and only when the destinies of the country are entrusted to them.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has never bargained and will never bargain over the consistent and principled policy which has secured it the sound international position it enjoys today, sympathy and respect among the peoples of the world, and its creditable and honored name. We base the independence and defense of the homeland on our own forces, on the material and human potential we possess, on political ability, on the lofty moral-political unity of the people, and on the development and strengthening of our socialist economy.

Socialist Albania has publicly declared and has proved in practice that it will never be a member of any political-military bloc, that it will never accept the siting of foreign bases, troops and weapons, and it will also never allow its territory to be exploited by anyone to damage or menace neighbors or other countries.

As before, so in the future our party and state will consistently pursue the policy of supporting the struggle of the peoples for freedom and national independence, of internationalist support for revolutionary movements, of solidarity with the struggle of the working masses of the world for democracy and social justice, the policy of opposing American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, and all reactionary forces in the world.

I did not intend to speak of our relations with Yugoslavia at this meeting. We explained our standpoint at the ninth congress of the party and there is no need to repeat it again. We clearly expressed the will of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to establish good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, something which would serve not only the interests of the two countries but also peace and security in the Balkans and elsewhere. It must be said that there have been some positive signs on the part of Yugoslavia to improve relations with our country. But recently, provocative outbursts were noticed in Belgrade against socialist Albania and the Albanians in Yugoslavia, both by some state bodies and by the official Yugoslav press as well.

The Yugoslavs may have their own troubles at home, differences among themselves on the road to be followed, and political and economic difficulties. However, the exacerbation of relations with Albania and the further limitation of national rights in Kosovo does not help them to overcome their real difficulties. Difficulties are not overcome by making neighbors responsible for situations that arise. We have never interfered in the affairs of Yugoslavia; we are not involved in its internal conflicts.

The essence of the current campaign against us is clearly reflected in the newspaper BORBA. The pretext was a question put by a Slovene journalist to a Servian leader, asking what was wrong with Kosovo being proclaimed a republic. In a supposed effort to explain the problem BORBA concocted a heap of slanders against socialist Albania and particularly against Comrade Enver Hoxha. Albania, wrote BORBA, is the inspirer, it is the source of all the evils in Kosovo and Yugoslavia; it has worked out plans to create so-called Greater Albania through the slogan "Kosovo -- Republic," etc. etc. These stale theses are repeated at a time when Yugoslav officials make statements about good relations and good-neighborliness with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Socialist Albania has never had and does not have such plans and aims, just as it has not been and is not in favor of the disintegration of Yugoslavia. We have declared this on several occasions. The demand of "Kosovo -- Republic" was not raised in Albania, but in Kosovo as a demand for the same rights, work and equality as enjoyed by all the other peoples in Yugoslavia.

We are obliged to remind those who besmirch our policy and cover up their sinister aims and activity by accusing and attacking socialist Albania and the Albanians that plans have existed, not to create so-called Greater Albania, but to gobble up Albania, to turn it into a seventh republic of Yugoslavia. This truth, among others, has been frankly admitted by Mialovan Djilas, one of the former main leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during and after the National Liberation War. In the books he published Djilas says that the Yugoslav leadership of that time, with Tito at its head, nurtured the idea that Albania should become the seventh Yugoslav republic. Later, the region of Kosovo and Metohija would be added to this member republic of the federation.

Thus, by attributing unreal plans and aims to Albania, BORBA and those who lurk behind it try in vain to measure the Albanian leadership and Comrade Enver Hoxha by using their own yardstick. Enver Hoxha, was an unswerving internationalist, a supporter of oppressed and persecuted peoples, a resolute enemy of nationalism and chauvinism. In his life and work one can find nothing directed against the freedom and independence of neighboring countries, against sincere and fraternal friendship and collaboration among the Balkan peoples, or against their rights and traditions.

Albania is in favor of good-neighborliness, but this can be achieved only if the Yugoslav side too desires the same thing. It is clear to us that there are certain circles inside and outside Yugoslavia that are trying to stir up the waters in the relations between our two countries. It is not only up to us to oppose these efforts. Those in Yugoslavia striving for genuine neighborliness should put a stop to the anti-Albanian policies, against both the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and against the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Dear Comrades and electors. Everybody's participation in the 1 February elections and their unanimous votes for the candidates of the Democratic Front will be another expression of the great love of our people for the AWP, and the achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha. It will be another powerful endorsement from the people for the line of our party, and a further broad commitment by the working masses to put into effect the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. The elections will be a new demonstration of the unity of the people round the party, the lofty patriotic spirit of the working masses, and their determination always to advance courageously on the brilliant road of socialist construction. For new voters let them become a fresh source of inspiration, mobilization and creative initiative to further push forward all our work, to realize successfully the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress, and to always achieve fresh successes.

Once again, I thank you for the trust you have placed in me. Allow me to assure you that your support is an encouragement to me in performing the high and honorable duty of deputy to the People's Assembly.

Long live our heroic people.
Long live our AWP.
Long live the democratic forces of Albania.
Glory to the brilliant achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

NEVADA TEST SHOWS 'FOOLISH AIM' FOR SUPREMACY

AU081628 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "They Wasted a Historic Opportunity"]

[Text] The news that the United States has carried out another nuclear explosion at the Nevada testing ground this Tuesday [3 February] afternoon immediately spread around the world. It necessarily evoked indignation among all people who realize that President Reagan's government has thus wasted the historic opportunity created by the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, which has been in effect for more than 540 days.

The Soviet Union will have no choice but to draw the necessary conclusions from this fact, in the interests of its own and its allies' defense. The unilateral Soviet moratorium declared on 1 August 1985 offered the whole world a realistic prospect: the possibility to halt nuclear tests, which would mean a significant step toward diminishing the threat to mankind's very existence represented by the accmumulation of nuclear arsenals.

The declaration made by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 15 January 1986 offered mankind a specific, rally prospect: to remove nuclear arms on our earth by the end of this century and to prevent the militarization of space.

However, Washington replied to this Soviet initiative by escalating armament on earth and by intensifying preparations for deploying a dangerous armament system in outer space. At the very same time that silence reigned at the Soviet testing grounds, in the Nevada desert one underground explosion thundered after another.

On the whole, there were 25 such explosions in the desert during the period when the Soviet moratorium was valid. The last one on Tuesday has ripped apart all hope of the Soviet unilateral moratorium perhaps becoming the beginning of a hopeful development that would lead, in its final results, to a world without nuclear arms.

Washington has not passed the historic test on one of the weightiest issues.

It has failed to pass the test of history, which mercilessly separates words from deeds. It was not only nuclear arms that had been put to the test at the Nevada testing ground, but above all the U.S. Government policy and the sincerity of its numerous declarations. No doubt world public opinion will draw appropriate conclusions from this and learn its lesson.

The latest nuclear explosion at the Nevada testing ground sharply illuminates the fact that the United States is subordinating everything, including its international prestige, to the adventurous plans to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union and thus to become able to dictate its will to the peoples.

This is a foolish aim. History teaches us that such intentions have failed time and again in the past. The Soviet Union and its allies are prepared to ensure their defense in whatever way this becomes inevitable.

The continuing nuclear explosions in the United States are undoubtedly closely connected with plans to militarize space. The United States regards the arms system to be deployed in space as a way to acquire a monopoly in the most modern kinds of weapons — a monopoly that would create the same situation as the one in the postwar years when Washington had a monopoly in nuclear arms. But at that time its monopoly was only of short duration, and today the Pentagon cannot count on anything like that at all. The socialist countries are capable of ensuring the necessary countermeasures even against such dangerous modern arms as space arms.

That is why the Soviet Unihon made a logical and necessary decision: The moratorium declared by it, and prolonged five times, will be valid until the United States carries out its first explosion in 1987. This is exactly what has happened now. In his message to the leading representatives of the so-called Delhi Six, Mikhail Gorbachev stated that, should the Soviet Union be forced by circumstances to resume nuclear tests, it would be prepared to revert to the moratorium if the United States decided to halt its nuclear explosions.

This is a generous attitude and also a new appeal to common sense addressed to Washington. The way U.S. Government circles handle this appeal will determine the viewpoint from which history will judge them.

The chance just wasted by Washington also means a new appeal to peace-loving people throughout the world, the appeal to step up the fight for preserving and consolidating peace. Today this fight is becoming more urgent than ever. It will not be an easy fight, but it is not a hopeless one.

We can see how further and further millions of people are joining the active effort for peace and security and for a world without nuclear arms. The movement for the defense of peace and against nuclear death is gaining strength; it is expanding even in countries where it lacked influence only a short time ago. The knowledge that one must act and think in a new way under the new conditions in the world, in which the existing nuclear potential is capable of destroying human civilization, is irresistibly pushing its way to the fore.

We are deeply convinced that the future belongs to peace, not war. We are deeply convinced that the future of the atom must be a future of peace and that outer space, which mankind has entered in the 20th century, must serve its welfare, not its destruction.

NATO LOSING 'SENSE OF REALISM' IN MBFR TALKS

AU071702 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 31 Jan 87 p 5

[Milan Smolik commentary: "On the Reopening of Viennese Negotiations; Possibilities and Inhibitions"]

[Text] The negotiations by 7 Warsaw Pact states and 12 NATO states on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe have entered their 41st round in Vienna. The negotiations have been going on for 15 years, but still no specific agreement has emerged — there has not even been an accord on the contents of the proposed agreement, although the Western countries have already approved the outlines of the socialist countries' proposal on the initial reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe and on not raising further the level of armed forces and equipment of the individual sides in this area. [paragraph continues]

Actually, the NATO countries have begun distorting this level, imbuing it with contents that cast doubts on the possibility of achieving an agreement. They are limiting to the minimum all that could lead in practice to a realisic lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

And all the time, the Western proposals are unusable, as Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, stressed when the negotiations were reopened. These proposals offer nothing for specific disarmament, for a limitation of the military confrontation, or for halting feverish armament. The Western proposal replaces the solution of the urgent task -- to halt and limit feverish armament, to lower the level of the military confrontation, and to stabilize the military-political situation, all of which mean consolidating trust and renewing detente -- by manipulations around the control of an agreement that does not yet exist. It was particularly in the preceding round of negotiations that the Western countries again started arbitrarily manipulating control measures, without any substantiation, and intentionally exaggerating them.

NATO's stand is specifically expressed by the fact that the Western side has cut down to the maximum the figures in the proposed troop reduction. At the same time, the West categorically refuses to limit equipment together with limiting strengths; nor does it want the freeze of troop strengths in central Europe to apply to equipment for 3 years. And regarding the control measures, the NATO states are losing their sense of criteria and of sensible realism. For instance, they are insisting on an exchange of data on troop structure down to the level of battalions and barracks and demanding at least 30 on-the-spot annual inspections. The extent of these demands does not correspond to the nature and contents of the envisaged agreement. The United States and certain NATO countries are even trying to push through a unilateral expansion of control measures that would include the western okrugs of the Soviet Union beyond the borders of areas affected by the reduction of troop strengths. This absured demand is being explained by the fact that this territory allegedly directly adjoins the affected area. But what would they say if the Warsaw Pact states followed the same "logic" and demanded control over the territory of all NATO countries? And even perhaps of U.S. territory?

It is as Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, stressed: The Warsaw Pact states judge that the draft proposal submitted last year by the socialist states fully corresponds to the aim of achieving positive results in Vienna. It is sufficiently well balanced, it equally takes into account the security interests of the involved sides, and it can be fully realized. It can serve as the starting basis for a mutually acceptable accord. Should it, nevertheless, become evident held by the negotiating sides on such an agreement, then it would obviously be possible to look for another way out of the situation. One could also assess an even simpler form of agreement on the reduction of USSR and U.S. troops in central Europe. Then, however, one would have to refrain from increasing troop strengths and from expanding arsenals in central Europe in the awareness that the negotiations on all all-European reduction of the strengths of armed forces and of conventional weapons -- as proposed by the Soviet Union, from the Atlantic to the Urals -- is already on the horizon. This would create a more favorable atmosphere for the negotiations on all all-European scale that are being prepared.

CPCZ'S PITRA LEAVES FOR CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD091406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Moscow today to attend a consulative meeting of agriculture secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties of CEMA member-states.

He was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CHNOUPEK SPEECH AT DINNER FOR SHEVARDNADZE

AU091008 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Speech by CSSR Bohuslav Chnoupek at a gala dinner given in honor of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Prague on 4 February]

[Text] We welcome in you a representative of a country that we, Czechs and Slovaks, have forever allied ourselves with in an indestructible friendship, close alliance, and all-round cooperation. This decision constitutes an unshakable guarantee of our freedom, independence, and socialist development, redeemed 41 years ago with heavy sacrifices by the Soviet Army.

As Comrade Gustav Husak said from the rostrum of the 17th CPCZ Congress, "For us, this is not only a revolution legacy but also the living present, not only an affair of reason but also one of the heart; a security on which we base all our plans and prospects."

Today we look at you, Soviet communists, with enthusiasm, sympathy and reflection. We look at how you are scientifically, consistently developing the legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary the whole progressive world will be marking this year. We know with what energy you are asserting the innovative spirit of the April 1985 session and the 27th CPSU Congress in the revolutionary restructuring of your society. We know how you are paving the way for democracy: in the words of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the exceptionally important January session of the CPSU Central Committee "this guarantee of the utilization of the mightiest creative force of socialism -- free work and free thinking in a free country." We know that you are uncompromising when it comes to ridding yourselves of anachronistic stereotypes.

We look at the Land of the Soviets with respect. We look at the past road with a politically courageous, self-confident, and realistic look, one to which confusing wishful thinking with reality is alien and that seizes one's imagination by its example.

This work of yours fulfills its vanguard mission also in the international communist and workers movement. "More socialism" in our countries will strengthen it even more. It activates that immense international potential and mobilizes it in the struggle for peace and against war.

Yes, the whole world looks at the Soviet Union, because by its profoundly revolutionary substance, bolshevik boldness, and humanistic social orientation your work today is directly linked with the great deeds your Leninist party launched in October 1917.

Not only do we welcome this work, we fully support it, and in the realization of our road determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress we are inspired by its stimuli and the greatness of its ideas. They give us strength, security, and courage to take upon ourselves the responsibility in this complex struggle for the victory of the noblest ideals of socialism, peace, and progress.

We welcome the fact that we have embarked on the road of actively perfecting the collaboration of the socialist countries in all spheres on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, equality, independence, and mutual respect and on the basis of developing the initiative and creative activity of all parties and all countries while strengthening their unity.

We wish to continue to perfect the forms and methods of this coordinated course in the spirit of the conclusions of the November meeting of the highest representatives of the CEMA countries in Moscow, a meeting that was historic in terms of importance, provided a new impetus for enhancing the effectiveness of the cooperation of the socialist countries, and contributed to a fuller utilization of the construction potential of socialism. We are striving to translate into life the appeal of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, as well as the conclusions of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest.

You come to our country during an exceptionally favorable period. Thanks to its consistent course toward the democratization of domestic and foreign policy, the prestige and name of the Soviet Union enjoy regard among our people for which it would be difficult to find an equal. In the period since our liberation and in the years of the construction of socialism our people have drawn immense internal strength from the first socialist country, and today they are again confronted with the revolutionary task of mobilizing all resources and all hands and heads to perfect our society even more. And again we can learn from the Land of the Soviets how to implement in our country the best things that have been achieved.

Today our relations have reached the absolutely most dynamic level in their entire history. They reflect the high level of the comradely collaboration between our fraternal communist parties, their Central Committees, and our governments and representative agencies. They are permeated by the spirit of the treaty of alliance of 1970 and the immensely important stimuli of the November talks of the general secretaries of our parties, Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev. In accordance with this line there has been further expansion of cooperation between social organizations, the development of partnership [druzobne] relations between cities and regions, and an active exchange in culture, education, health care, tourism, and sports.

The Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Until the Year 2000 is of particular importance. Fresh new currents in collaboration between our national economies have recently begun to emerge on the basis of this program. The prerequisites for this were created by two important documents signed by the premiers of our governments: one on the establishment of direct production relations between production enterprises and the other on setting up joint ventures. As a result of our collaboration, much has been done already. We have reached horizons from which we are better able to see the prospects of our relations and common future. There is still a lot of work ahead of us, however. This requires a new approach, and that also applies to the work of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Even though the situation in the world remains complex, the peace offensive of the socialist countries has clearly influenced it in a positive direction. In the struggle for public opinion, socialism has gone over from the defensive to the offensive. It has grasped the initiative with the objective of resolving the long ripe problems of international affairs.

The same applies to the socialist countries' initiative in the sphere of universal problems. Its apex is the historic proposal for the liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction throughout the world by the end of the century.

This mobilizing action program of 15 January 1986 proceeds from the objective laws of the philosophy of the new political thinking in a nuclear space area. It is an expression of the Soviet Union's readiness to contribute to the democratization of international relations. It was the harbinger of the 27th CPSU Congress peace program, with which the CPCZ Congress fully identified. [paragraph continues]

These momentous peace initiatives, specified at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, made it possible for mankind to raise its eyes over the stockpiled mountains of weapons and see the outline of a nuclear-free world. We welcome the fact that these proposals continue to remain on the negotiating table. Let us hope that the American Government does not remain deaf to the voice of the world public. We believe it will adopt a more realistic position in Ceneva and abandon illusions committed to the old way of thinking, on the basis of which it would be possible, as it were, to gain military superiority with the help of Star Wars or "technological edge."

A total ban on nuclear tests must be the first step on the road to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This should take place in the way proposed in the new year's appeal of the Soviet Union, which five times extended the validity of its moratorium and has become the pioneer on the road to resolving that problem. Unfortunately, yesterday's nuclear explosion in Nevada does not at all attest to the will of the United States to respond to the Soviet appeal to take steps to meet in half way. It is precisely the contrary. It is an open challenge to the international community. This step cannot be regarded as anything but open contempt for the world public.

Our joint draft of principles for a comprehensive system of international peace and security is also orinted toward the consolidation of peace. We are actively striving for this composite package, which is advantageous for everyone and threatens no one, to be approved by the fall session of the UN General Assembly. We will continue to strive for a total ban on and elimination of chemical weapons by a concrete contractual document and for the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons on our continent, as we have proposed together with the GDR. As active participants in the all-European process we would like to see the Vienna follow-up meeting yield a positive result. It should give a mandate not only to the talks on measures of trust and security, but also on reducing the number of armed forces and conventional armament in the whole of Europe, as proposed by the Polish People's Republic. We are making a great effort to ensure that the talks on that issue will be fruitful, and that there will be no unnecessary delays. The Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact Member-States is a good basis for the talks. Direct contacts between NATO and the Warsaw Pact would undoubtedly help to clarify positions and bring a long-term solution.

We have also expressed interest in developing cooperation in the economic sphere, a matter that would certainly be helped by the convening of an economic forum. We propose Prague as the venue. We support your proposal to convene a humanitarian forum in Moscow. We favor an extensive development of cooperation among European countries on the principles of paceful coexistence. We hope that a mutually advantageous dialogue will continue with the new coalition governments in the countries of our western neighbors, the FRG and Austria. We regard respect for the inviolability of borders and the territorial-political realities created after World War II and rejection of all forms of revanchism to be an integral part of that process. We will continue to assert a peaceful and just solution of the situation in the hotbeds of tension and of conflicts by means of dialogue.

We welcome the policy of national reconciliation recently promulgated by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We support the proposals for establishing collective security in Asia, submitted in Vladivostok. Deliberations of the preparatory committee of permanent members of the UN Security Council could help to resolve the Middle East problems.

We highly value the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to the consolidation of peace and security. We express solidarity with all nations fighting against imperialism, racism, neocolonialism, and apartheid.

In conclusion, permit me to express profound satisfaction with the course of our talks. These talks already traditionally express the full unanimity of views on all issues of international life. In this spirit, we want to continue, as actively as possible, to contribute to the consolidation of the unity of the fraternal countries in their struggle for lasting peace, socialism, and social progress.

OBZINA, USSR'S DYUMAYEV DISCUSS S&T COOPERATION

LD062318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier of the federal government and chairman of the State Commission for Research, Development and Investment Planning, received Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in Prague today. During their talks, they considered suggestions from both sides for perfecting the mechanism set up to realize the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member-states up to the year 2000, as well as the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 35th session of the Committee of the Council for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

MINISTER BODA RECEIVES ORDER OF REPUBLIC AWARD

LD091757 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has bestowed the Order of Republic on Miloslav Boda, federal minister of labor and social affairs, on his 60th birthday for his lifelong, successful economic and political work in the building of the socialist society.

The high state award was presented to him, along with the letter of congratulations from Comrade Gustav Husak, by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The letter of congratulations praises Miloslav Boda's selfles work or the communist party and the socialist society and expresses thanks for his meritorious activity in important party and state offices.

Miloslav Boda, a deputy to the Federal Assembly, was received in Prague today on his 60th birthday by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and charman of the Federal Assembly, who congratulated him on the significant life jubilee and the high state order -- the Order of Republic -- and presented him with a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly.

HONECKER VIEWS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' TASKS

LD071235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0259 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, addressed a 6 February Berlin meeting between the Central Committee Secretariat and first secretaries of SED Kreis Executives on the tasks of party organizations in further implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He started his speech by saying that we want to discuss the issues arising from the present situation and having a bearing on the further shaping of the advanced socialist society. When I speak about the present situation, I mean the internal and external conditions for further developing and building upon socialist society. If we fail to take these into consideration in implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress, we will not advance one step further, he continued. This does not mean understanding what had already been achieved.

We have no reason to remain silent about our progress, or even our successes, in implementing the decisions of the 11th congress and in carrying out the party program. Thanks to the creative initiative of the workers, we have strengthened the positions of socialism and peace in the GDR and have advanced implementing the policy of dynamic and intensive economic and social development adopted by our 11th congress.

We closed 1986 with successes in domestic and foreign policy and started with gusto to solve the tasks for 1987 we set ourselves at the third Central Committee meeting. Like almost all of Europe, we were caught in the grip of extreme weather conditions, which exposed us to severe tests of strength. This moved the Politburo to make an appeal to the party, to the friendly party and mass organizations, to all sections of the GDR National Front, to act in solidarity to overcome the effects of the unusual cold weather, which in some places reached minus 30 degrees, and to make good any damage to the individual and society.

The task meant taking further measures, in addition to those already underway through local as well as central initiatives, to avert the possible danger of paralyzing public life. There followed increased efforts by the National People's Army, the German People's Police, member of the ministry of State Security, and their appendages.

We can say today that our appeal was accepted by the people and the democratic organization of our society proved itself yet again. Our socialist democracy and bourgeois liberalism. Our policy showed itself to be close to the people and based on the fundamental idea, on our basic concern: One for all, all for one. It confirmed that, given the broadest development of socialist democracy, everything was done for the well-being of the people.

Erich Honecker said in summary: Although it is new only the beginning of February, we can state we have mastered the situation. We know in this respect where our strengths and weaknesses lie. In the struggle against the effects of the cold, in the special shifts to replace the plan shortfalls it caused, outstanding work was done in all sectors. On behalf of the Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and Council of Ministers, I would like to extend my warmest thanks to you and all workers in town and country for the fact that, despite these difficult conditions, we have entered February with the plans fulfilled.

Referring to questions of foreign policy, the speaker stated that despite the complicated nature and tenseness of the international situation, there is an opportunity for entering a millenium free of nuclear weapons. The GDR is doing its utmost in the bitter struggle to solve the main issue of our time, to prevent mankind from falling into a nuclear catastrophe and to safeguard a future of lasting peace. By continuing to shape the advanced socialist society for the well-being of our people, we are helping to strengthen the overall potential of socialism in the world on which, to an important degree, the preservation of peace depends. The domestic and foreign policy adopted by the 11th congress is being unswervingly implemented. The workers have coined an appropriate and at the same time mobilizing slogan which expresses their thoughts and action: My place of work is the place from which I fight for peace.

The general secretary praised the comprehensive and far-reaching peace program of Mikhail Gorbachev and the USSR and the Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. These contain not only a general commitment to peace, but also suggest concrete, feasible ways leading to disarmament and clear deadlines for the necessary measures. This accords with the interests of all mankind.

In Reykjavik, where the proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries were placed on the table, agreement was within reach but was prevented from coming into being due to the insistence of the United States on implementing its "Star Wars" program, SDI. If one views this from a standpoint of reason and realism, it is absurd logic to extend the arms race into space when the important thing is to end it on earth.

The dreams of the U.S. partners, who justified their participation in SDI by saying they wanted to avoid a "technological gap" and were deriving their own advantage from U.S. research, have not been fulfilled. Although the United States is making use of scientists and other qualified experts from Western Europe, it is otherwise playing a very close hand. The United States, as many people are complaining, only gives small orders to outside contractors while keeping their profits low, Erich Honecker stated.

We are in favor of proceeding from the positive results of Reykjavik, from the point where were closest to agreement. There must be negotiations. Since it is a question of the existence or nonexistence of mankind, a precise, comprehensive measures of arms limitation and disarmament are ever more necessary. It goes without saying, in this respect, that strict controls are also needed.

The proposals by the USSR, the GDR, and other countries of the socialist community are a constructive program, whose effectiveness stems not least from the fact that it considers proposals by the Western side and ideas from many different circles. One example was the offer in the field of conventional arms and forces in Europe. It counters the Western objection that if there is a reduction and removal of nuclear weapons, a conventional superiority on the part of the Warsaw Pact states might result.

The joint political initiative by the SED and SPD on creating a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe met with a great deal of response from governments and parliaments. This was a step of great importance toward solving the disarmament problem. The same applies to the proposal that countermeasures carried out on our territory would be revoked following the removal of medium-range weapons.

The GDR is actively continuing its policy of dialogue. This is based on the conviction that, despite today's complicated international situation, there is no problem that cannot be solved by negotiations taking into account the interests of the parties concerned. The policy of dialogue and cooperation remains the only way to reach agreements to make the world a safer place. The recent talks with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Greek President Khristo Sartzetakis, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and other dignitaries confirmed that dialogue strengthened mutual trust and that through it, equal, advantageous cooperation could be expanded.

Erich Honecker recalled that as long ago as the Karl Marx International Scientific Conference in April 1 33, we stressed the need for and possibility of all states and peoples intent on peace uniting in a coalition of reason and realism. Since that time, a peace movement has increasingly developed on an unprecedented social and political scale. When it is a question of peace, representatives of governments and states with different social systems can also have similar or identical views. This does not mean they give up their different or divergent viewpoints mainly stemming from class differences.

Turning to Asia, Africa, and Latin America, Erich Honecker said the imperialist policy of threats, interference, use of force, and fanning conflicts is not only a burden on the countries involved, but at the same time threatens world peace. This is why we welcome all initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement to existing conflicts. This applies to Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, and other regions.

Of great importance for upholding reason and realism in international relations are the constructive activities emanating from the socialist and social-democratic parties and the socialist international. Even more of these parties, including the SPD, are today ready to exchange views with communist parties of socialist countries and to work together to preserve peace. This in no way removes the continuing political and ideological differences between communist and workers' parties on the one hand, and socialist and social-democratic parties on the other.

Erich Honecker then turned to developments in the FRG and said: A few weeks ago a new Federal parliament was elected in the FRG. The elections, in which 38.2 million Federal citizens voted, brought the CDU/CSU severe losses. The SPD held its ground, while the Free Democrats and Greens made major gains. For the CDU this was the worst election result since 1949, as it lost nearly 2 million votes. Due to the election success of the FDP, which solidly supported continuing the policy of detente, the present ruling coalition remains in power. The election results show the campaign against the GDR did not benefit the CDU/CSU, and that our approach is the right one.

We will see how things develop and how the FRG Government lives up to the voters' expectations, particularly their hopes for solving the decisive question of securing peace. As far as the further development of relations between the GDR and FRG is concerned, we have stated that our readiness for dialogue does not depend on the composition of the respective government in Bonn.

In its relations with the FRG, as with other capitalist states, the GDR is guided by the policy of peaceful coexistence. We expect the government in Bonn to stand by its commitment to do everything that ensures war never again begins from German soil, but that only peace should do so. In this regard, the joint statement of 12 March 1985, which I made with Chancellor Kohl, loses nothing in significance, but rather gains further in importance. The inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

Relations between the GER and FRG have seen many positive achievements during the past few years. This has also had a favorable effect on bringing about a Europe of peace, security, and cooperation. This must not be placed at risk. Further agreements in line with the Basic Treaty are part of this. Mention must also be made of the fact that last year 1,773,000 GDR citizens traveled to the FRG and other Western countries, including 573,000 persons under pensionable age traveling on urgent family business.

A practical approach, predictability, and consideration for the legitimate interests of both sides are necessary for FRG-GDR relations to progress further. This is what we are guided by and why we responded in the clear way we did to the provocative attacks made during the FRG elections without answering rudeness with even greater rudeness.

Throughout the world, and particularly in the Federal Republic, it was well understood what political forces lay behind certain remarks made in the Federal German election campaign. This was expressed not least in the numerous letters I received from the FRG, West Europeans, and from the United States, and also in the FRG election results of 25 January, which will doubtless have an effect.

Apart from arms limitation and disarmament, which occupy a clear priority in our policy, the consolidation and expansion of economic and trade relations and cooperation in the fields of environmental protection, science and culture, and in humanitarian areas, play an increasing role.

The starting point must be that the GDR and the FRG are two sovereign, independent states with different social orders and belonging to different alliances. This requires that the FRG treat the GDR as it does all its neighboring states; it requires the FRG once and for all relinquish its assumed "duty of guardianship for all Germans." We support the respect of sovereignty, equality, noninterference, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Today the existence of two German states is widely recognized as an indispensable element of the balance of forces in Europe and for an international security system. Peace on German soil, peace in Europe, peace in the world -- it is in this connection that we have always viewed relations between the GDR and the FRG and based our concern for their development.

Erich Honecker then dealt with the increasingly contradictory and weak development of the capitalist world's economy. He said, during 1986, the growth that appeared in some capitalist countries after 1982 became weaker, and in places decelerated. [paragraph continues]

The doldrums in some countries are apparent, while industrial production in the United States has now stagnated for over 2 years. In Western Europe concern in economic circles about the future predominates. Order books have become thinner, unemployment and poverty are increasing, and the homeless too are on the increase. The fact is that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. One can no longer talk of an economic upturn.

The general secretary then paid tribute to the historic significance of the Great October. In view of capitalism and its negative effects, particularly on the Third World, it is a stroke of good fortune for all peoples that a new epoch began with the victorious October. One can speak about the USSR and its phases of development as one wishes, but one thing is and remains clear: The victory of the Red October, the rise of the USSR to a first-class world power is an event of truly historic significance and gave mankind new hope.

Together with the CPSU and all Soviet people, the international communist movement, and all progressive people, we are, in 1987, celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October, and the world change from capitalism to socialism. The decision by the Politburo to honor this anniversary stresses that the Great October Socialist Revolution was a victory of the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which showed mankind its prospect of national and social liberation.

The historic deeds the Soviet people, led by the Party of Lenin, have since achieved are unforgotten: the first socialist state of workers and peasants on earth, the industrialization, collectivization, the revolution in the field of ideology, education and culture, the victory achieved over fascism and the great sacrifices involved, the peaceful deeds of heroism in space, and the creation and the attainment of the military strategic balance as the decisive precondition for peace's preservation.

Following the legacy of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxmeburg, and Ernst Thaelmann, alliance with the USSR has for German Communists always been a principal question of the class standpoint. As a result of the Soviet Army's glorious victory of the over Hitler fascism, the way to a new future was also revealed to our people. Year by year, the unshakeable militant alliance of the SED and CPSU, and the GDR and USSR, firmly anchored in the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries, is growing in strength. Together we are realizing the long-term program of technological cooperation between our two countries up to the year 2000.

For the Soviet people's further advance on the path of socialism, the 27th CPSU Congress was an event of historic significance and great international influence. The Soviet people, in realizing the decisions of this party congress, and the people of the GDR, in realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress, are fulfilling their duty to strengthen world socialism and secure peace.

Socialism and the socialist community, closely linked to the USSR, are constantly further unfolding vast material and intellectual potential with impressive strength, the speaker stressed. It is necessary for each country in line with its concrete conditions, to make an active, creative contribution to the implementation of the jointly planned fundamental positions. [paragraph continues]

The close cooperation of the fraternal countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, which found its expression in the results of the November 1986 Moscow working meeting of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the fraternal parties of socialist countries, contributed to this. This meeting gave a new impetus to this cooperation characterized by common class goals between our parties and states in line with the principals of equality, independence, and the responsibility of our parties to their own peoples. In view of the complicated international situation, the significance it attached to the development and expansion of relations and cooperation between all the countries of the socialist world system is all the more evident. This is in the interest of each of them and serves to promote socialism on a world scale and the preservation of peace. My official friendship visits to the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic were also in this spirit. The third Central Committee meeting paid tribute to this journey to the three Asian socialist countries. My talks during the journey and the agreements concluded opened up good possibilities and far-reaching prospects for even closer cooperation between our parties and states.

Today, in all socialist countries securing a stable, dynamic economic and social development based on scientific and technological progress has great political, economic, and strategic implications for socialism's further advance and strengthening. Every country must consider its level of development and its own specific conditions, which naturally involved differences of approach. The construction of socialism is a constant process in the search for solutions which accord with national conditions and consequently are also of weight in the international arena.

The fundamental changes we ushered in in 1970 concerning management, planning, and economic accounting, to consolidate the national economy and introduce dynamic development, have proven themselves.

This led to the creation and systematic expansion of combines in industry and the construction sector, and to a broad unfolding of the working people's vigor and initiative. In agriculture, too, there was an upswing resulting from qualitative changes in the cooperative between crop and livestock production. All this led to today's national economic performance being exemplary, the general secretary stressed.

The transition of the national economy to intensification, and the close link between production and science began as early as the decisions of the eighth party congress in 1971. This brought pleasing results. The speaker stressed that without these decisions, which increasingly consolidate economic and social policy, the development of the productive forces — accompanied by a considerable increase in labor productivity — would not have been conceivable.

Erich Honecker drew attention to the task formulated at the eighth congress: We recognize only one goal, and that is doing everything for the well-being of the people, for the happiness of the people, and for the interests of the working class and all workers. This is the essence of socialism, and what we are working and fighting for. We are guided in all this by Karl Marx, who wrote: "Of all the production instruments, the greatest productive force is the revolutionary class itself." It cannot be eliminated by technological systems, no matter how modern, for these do not exist in a vacuum, separated from people.

Our party's clear course is the result of total dedication to the masses, combined with the ever broader development of socialist democracy. With the masses wholeheartedly adopting the unity of economic and social policy and actively implementing it, it was possible to create the new phase of development the GDR entered with the decisions of the 11th congress. In the GDR today, every third citizen holds an honorary office. Before our national elections last year, everyone had the opportunity to select National Front candidates, place them on the list, or reject them. In these elections, everyone was able to cast his vote for those he trusted and reject those he did not. Our representatives have the trust of their voters, which is important to keep earning through daily work.

Socialist democracy in the GDR cannot be replaced by anything. Mention should also be made of important laws such as the Labor Code, the Civil Code, the law on local representative assemblies, and the extensive public debate by the People's Chamber before their adoption. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the work done in social capacities such as commissions and committees of local assemblies, parents' committees, shop stewards' plenary assemblies, and in works' safety, housing and canteen commissions to conclude works' collective agreements. In these lay the key to further social progress in our country. The speaker stressed that we have always decisively rejected bourgeois liberalism. Our democracy is a reflection of how deeply socialist thought is rooted in the people.

Referring to the results of 1986, Erich Honecker stated that an atmosphere of struggle prevailed to implement the 11th congress decisions on an all-round basis. The broad exchange of experiences at the third Central Committee meeting set the course for continuing the dynamic development in all sectors of social life. The new initiatives in socialist competition are characterized by the binding goal of accomplishing daily great achievements for the well-being of the people and for peace. It was important to make the 5-year plan for economic development between 1986-90 the working program of our party and the people to implement the 11th congress decisions. The unity of economic and social policy as the core of our economic strategy up to the year 2000 remains our main area of action. The impressive results in fulfilling the 1986 economic plan confirmed that dynamic development has continued as a result of comprehensive intensification. The produced national income rose by 4.3 percent and reached a volume of M252 billion.

As in previous years, the national income's growth was approximately twice as high as in the developed capitalist industrial countries. Our socialist planned economy is thus proving its strength, and 1986's increase was for the first time due exclusively to increased labor productivity, important for the continued rise in performance. The specific consumption of important raw materials was reduced by 2.5 percent, costs in industry and construction fell by 1.7 percent, and specific expenditure on transportation was reduced by 3.8 percent. All sectors of the economy were involved in these good results. Labor productivity in industry rose by 8.8 percent, markedly more quickly than in previous years. Ninety-two combines achieved 1986 growth rates of 10 percent or more. In the construction sector, labor productivity rose by 7.4 percent, again more rapidly than net production. In agriculture, with a per hectare yield of 46.4 decitonnes of grain, the previous year's record was surpassed. The planned state yield in animal production was also exceeded.

As a result, the economically distributable end product increased. In 1986 finished products worth M2.2 billion above plan were made available to the population. The export surplus achieved in 1986 is also valuable. Our country, Erich Honecker said, maintains its place among the leading industrial countries.

In the year of the 11th party congress, the greatest overall performance to date in the national economy was achieved, based above all on the progress of comprehensive intensification. The greater integration of science and production, the broader application of the key technologies contributed significantly to this and permeate the whole national economy to an ever increasing extent. In 1986 microelectronics' growth rates were over 20 percent; 29,548 office and personal computers were produced, while the production of fiber-optic cables increased 4 and 1/2 times. In 1986, 14,921 industrial robots were manufactured, and 69,000 robots are now in use in the national economy, as the level of automated equipment and production increased notably.

Progress is also being made in the application of biotechnology production. The renewal rates of the production range have been further increased to almost 29 percent, having a favorable impact on product effectiveness and quality. The broad application of key technologies is taking place with the people and for the people, and more than ever before calls on their creativity. An extensive training process involving hundreds of thousands of people is under way.

In accordance with the spirit of socialism, the increasing economic performance benefits the people. The speaker stressed the links between the economic and the social policies, with each stimulating the other, which will continue in the future. Last year 215,690 homes were newly-built and modernized, the greatest performance so far in the housing sector. Also completed were 2,018 classrooms, 148 school sports halls, 21,983 kindergarten places, 11,368 places in creches, 3,715 places in youth clubs, and 2,662 places in rest homes. The results of our work and the way it has been achieved are not only of great material value, but also contain understanding and experiences of fundamental importance for the future path.

The reality of the GDR today proves that the socialist planned economy serves man's well-being and socialism's strengthening. We are proud of what has been achieved, Erich Honecker said. At the same time we know that the possibilities inherent in the socialist system are even greater. Reacting to maturing questions, and boldly embarking on new paths to give free rein to people's creative work, has, as a method, proved itself. One such bold step was the creation and development of combines in the centrally-managed and bezirk-managed economy.

GDR combines demonstrate that the working class, led by its party and organized by socialist state power, is capable of mastering the most complicated technological, economic, and social processes in large-scale industry under modern-age conditions for the people's benefit. All that is possible has not yet been achieved.

It is now necessary to advance boldly, as foreseen by the decisions of the 11th party congress. To this end we will further increase the economic responsibility of the combines and their enterprises. The measures determined by the Politburo aimed at improving management, planning, and economic accounting open up new possibilities for using qualitative growth factors and strengthening responsibility for intensively expanded reproduction.

In further improving our planned economy we work on the principle of democratic centralism. Just as the state is the main instrument in constructing socialism, the plan is the main instrument in managing the national economy and has the force of law. Plans are binding on all spheres of responsibility, down to the combines and enterprises. The trade unions have a decisive part to play. Their work, particularly in the course of the present elections preparing for the 11th FDGB Congress, must be given every support. Over 1.5 million trade union members do valuable work in the labor collectives as shop stewards, labor safety representatives, social representatives, and culture and sports organizers.

The overall democratic involvement of the working people in economic, cultural, and political life extends far beyond the enterprises. A firm element in our socialist planned economy is that the plan tasks derived from social and state targets for each individual enterprise are open to discussion at trade union member assemblies.

Erich Honecker also spoke about the socialist principle of work performance: What the individual performs for society determines the extent of society recognizing his work. The socialist principle of work performance is and remains the fundamental principle for the distribution of work results. It expresses the greatest measure of social justice at our concrete level of development. In real life we demonstrate that socialism secures social security, freedom and human dignity for all, and offers every opportunity for development.

The GDR is developing as a firm part of the socialist community, which continually grows in strength. The extent of our cooperation and the depth of our links with the USSR are unique in the world. Our Marxist-Leninst party program and the decisions of the 11th congress point the way to completing the qualitatively new phase in shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR. Party, state, and people are bound together ever more firmly.

Strong economic growth continues to be the basic prerequisite for the planned improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living, the all-round strengthening of socialism, and its reliable defense. Erich Honecker then moved on to the requirements arising from the prime task in economc strategy: combining the advantages of socialism even more effective with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. We must keep pace with the increased dynamics of productive forces and gain a lead in important spheres -- it is a race against time. This is how to continue achieving a strong production increase and in doing so, reduce production consumption and achieve major economic and social results. We are dealing here with a new quality of economic growth. Only socialism can use the powerful productive forces of our century for the good of the people. We have proof of this which every year gains persuasive power.

Referring to the new initiatives in socialist competition following the trade union elections, the speaker said that particularly important is the struggle to get top results, as demonstrated by the Zeiss workers by creating a lead in the current 5-year plan for the production of integrated circuits up to the 1- and 4-megabit level. Particular attention should be paid this year -- as throughout the whole 5-year plan period up to 1990 -- to the accelerated development and broad application of key technologies. It is in this field, Erich Honecker said, that the decision on the further development of our economy rests. [paragraph continues]

We plan, given present conditions, to spend M27 billion on economically important tasks in developing key technologies. This is approximately 40 percent of the funds set aside for science and technology.

A solid starting basis has been created in microelectronics for expanding the range of components available from domestic production. At present, microelectronics largely determine the quality and demand for our goods production. The GDR's microelectronic base will be considerably expanded in 1987, as up to 100 new types of active components will go into production. By 1990 the necessary conditions will exist for considerable production increases in all economic sectors due to mass application of computer technology and computer-based rationalization. The use of CAD/CAM [computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing] work stations is forming the material-technological basis for the rationalization of engineering work.

The speaker praised the fact that 12 flexible, automated manufacturing systems had been put into operation as a result of congress initiatives, in addition to a further 45 hightly productive rationalizations projects begun. Labor productivity in automation projects rose an average of 200-800 percent. The plan sets the target of tripling the volume of products produced by automation in the metal processing industry by as early as 1990.

Increasingly automated factories are planned. At least 60 complex automation projects in the metal processing industry and 35 projects in other branches of the economy are to be developed by 1990. The speaker mentioned a number of planned objectives in different works, and noted it is neither possible nor necessary to introduce such technology in every factory at present. However, it is important for every works and production department to rationalize and create new prerequisites for increasing labor productivity, raising quality, and reducing costs. Hand-in-hand with this is an improvement in working and living conditions, particularly in reducing heavy physical labor. Creating new means of rationalization and further developing previously applied processes should be increasingly geared toward implementing new technologies on a large scale. Erich Honecker praised the more than 280,000 members of the Chamber of Technology who are helping in 3,600 works departments to train new cadres for the latest highly developed technologies.

An economic strategy based on exploiting of science and technology such as ours must depend on industry, where new findings take on material form and become modern means of production. Erich Honecker noted the present 5-year plan places great demands on the GDR's machine building, electrical engineering, and electronics sectors. These industries have achieved a good international reputation through decades of quality work, but this reputation must be reaffirmed everyday. It is therefore necessary to meet the requirements of the world market, to detect foreseeable development trends in good time, to produce technically and economically appealing new products, and to shape the range of production correspondingly. These are not the requirements of one "branch" but fundamental concerns of our national economy. We can only follow the path of raising, to a qualitatively higher level, the efficiency of the combines and enterprises of the machine building, electrical engineering, and electronics sector in close cooperation with the Academy of Sciences and the universities and vocational colleges.

The capability to quickly adapt scientific and technological innovations into high-value products, to produce them at low cost, and to meet demand must be maximized. This will determine success.

Erich Honecker pointed out that in all enterprises, without exception, it is necessary at every step to realize the decisions of the 11th party congress, to further the party influence, to devote great attention to the thoughts and feelings of the working class, and to recognize, solve, and answer emerging problems quickly. Party policy must be clearly understood everywhere people work and live. In this process the responsibility of the party's basic organizations is increasing. The responsibility of the district executives is growing. Everywhere it is necessary to consider whether the yardsticks set by the 11th party congress determine thoughts and actions, and what still remains to be done. Figures about a particular aspect of a development do not tell the whole story. In party work it is necessary to look behind the scenes and know precisely and to influence the moods, feelings, and opinions of the people.

Questions increasingly coming to the fore include those of personal reponsibility for the orderly running of technological equipment. There must be concern to ensure that discipline in production is in harmony with the requirements of modern technology. Erich Honecker referred to an analysis of breakdowns and accidents indicating that in almost all cases inadequate personal responsibility was the main cause. From this people's lives and health are often endangered, and significant economic losses occur. The early 1987 stoppage of two 500-megawatt blocks at the Hagenwerder power station was clearly caused by the negligence of those responsible. It is necessary to ensure a regime of precise work and a climate of great industrial discipline in all technological processes, particularly in the cases of energy and chemical production.

New technology must be employed so that possibilities of increased labor productivity are fully realized. Great attention must be paid to comparing performance, as well as reducing unit consumption of important raw and other materials and energy, the recycling of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products, making full use of important production equipment, and error-free production.

The report detailed the great demands made on the construction sector. Erich Honecker noted that the 11th SED Congress had once again confirmed our determination to continue home-construction as the core element of social policy, so that by 1990 the housing question as a social problem would be solved. Results achieved so far are worth examining. Since 1971 over 2.6 million homes have been newly built or modernized, including ancillary community facilities. Living conditions for almost 8 million citizens of our country have been improved. From 1986-90 the plan envisages the building or modernization of 1,064,000 homes, requiring that considerable but not unlimited funds be responsibly employed where required to improve living conditions. Increasing the attractiveness and functional capacity of older residential areas by means of inner-city home construction is also necessary. Modernization and maintenance have the same stature as new home construction.

Erich Honecker drew attention to the praiseworthy development of the GDR capital, which the republic is doing its utmost to continue. It is of great national as well as international importance that Berlin, for its coming 750th anniversary, shows itself to be the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of our country, the clearly visible symbol of socialism on German soil.

To mark its 35th anniversary, the Building Academy came forward with top achievements which prove once again that, especially in economically based cooperation with combines, important research results can be achieved at short notice and quickly put into practice. One example is the tile works automation in the Neubrandenburg housing construction combine. Erich Honecker drew attention to the necessary increase developing in the quality of rationalization means in all construction combines, particularly in kreise-controlled construction.

Of growing importance for the unity of economic and social policy is consumer goods production. It is important to ensure an attractive supply of quality products in demand. Three things must be taken into account: increasing performances in production, corresponding incomes for the workers, and the goods that provide good value for the money. Products which meet the demands of the population, are high-quality, and are in adequate supply at low cost are ever more important for the whole economy. Our combines' directors-general must ensure that high-performance capacities for consumer goods' production are created or extended in every combine. The bezirke-controlled combines and factories also have prerequisites for noticeably increasing their performance. The demands on consumer goods production are closely linked with the implementation of our wages policy, which is dependent on performance. In 1986 1.4 million workers received performance-based wage increases. This will be continued. Every wage increase must be justified by an increase in performance.

During the past 1 and 1/2 decades, subsidies for the population from state budget funds have increased considerably. Funds for the housing sector alone rose between 1971 and 1986 from M2.127 billion to M15.030 billion. In 1971, M8.527 billion were used to secure stable prices for basic commodity goods and charges, compared with M48.090 billion in 1986. The annual expenditure on education and training, including adult education, grew during this period from M5.836 billion to M12.250 billion. In 1971, expenditure on citizens' health care amounted to M2.518 billion and in 1986 to M4.520 billion. In addition, there are social security funds for pensions, sickness benefits, prescriptions, maternity grants and benefits, expenditures on recreation, intellectual and cultural requirements, sporting activities, and loans for young married couples. In total, this expenditure on the population rose from M26.253 billion in 1971 to M99.630 billion in 1986.

Services and repairs are to rise between 1986-90 by an average of 5.1 percent annually. It is our firm view that cooperative and individual craftsmanship should be purposefully encouraged in order to fulfill these tasks. The performance capacity of GDR artisanship is incorporated in over 80,000 private workshops and more than 2,700 production cooperatives employing over 423,000 workers. If one adds to this figure private innkeepers, business people in various fields, traders, commission dealers, and private retailers, we see the diversity of our social life, which is geared to solving the sole task of serving the population through its achievements. We supported this in the past and will continue to do so in the future to an even greater extent. The extent to which people experience economic progress in daily life depends to a large degree on trade. Its importance as a binding link between production and the demands of the population is constantly on the increase.

We are well aware that people's desires and some needs have also increased to a certain extent and that some problems therefore still remain. There can only be one answer to this: higher performances, demand-oriented production, and a supply that will satisfy consumers.

It remains an important political task to ensure the strict implementation of party decisions on prices for goods and services. On the basis of the decisions of the 11th congress we will continue the policy of stable consumer prices for basic commodity goods as well as for rents, prices, and services. In view of this it is important to shape cooperation between industry and trade, agriculture, and trade, and the rest of the supply industry to meet the new demands and requirements.

We are realizing goals of our economic development, in close fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. In science, technology, production, and trade, stable foundations have been created for the deepening of our cooperation. These foundations are permeated with the spirit of socialist internationalism, and are convincingly demonstrated by 33 branch programs and 170 government and ministerial agreements.

Erich Honecker referred to the tasks of future cooperation in the scientific, technological, and economic sphere, agreed upon during his meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin and Moscow, and extending far into the future. He said a new stage in this cooperation had been introduced. In the forefront stood the close cooperation in the development and application of key technologies and in securing a high scientific and technological level of products.

The speaker stressed the outstanding place occupied by microelectronics and discussed agreements on the development of direct relations between combines, associations, and enterprises, and on the creation of joint collectives of specialists. It is significant that Soviet supplies of raw and other materials take place in line with agreements and so ensure to a high degree the provision of our national economy.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the work of the GDR collectives in constructing the natural gas pipeline in the USSR, which in 1986 concluded a particularly successful year.

With 13,000 GDR citizens at work on Soviet soil, significant GDR potential is involved. Contracts have already been concluded detailing future duties in pipeline construction up to 1993. Erich Honecker stressed that through extensive material and financial efforts by many enterprises and combines, indeed our whole economy, a decisive contribution on a contractural basis to secure raw materials for the socialist countries involved and the GDR is being made. We will continue to contribute, in close alliance with the USSR, to the further deepening of socialist economic integration with all CEMA member-states. For us, this is a political and strategic question of the first order.

Erich Honecker then dealt with results and tasks in agriculture. The party continued its proven course of agricultural policy, of discussing all development questions with the farmers, through the 13th Farmers Congress. A full discussion, whose goal is to further increase performance, has developed on the published draft resolution of this congress. [paragraph continues]

In the LPG's and VEG's [state farms], self-confident and optimistic work was under way to fulfill and exceed the 1987 plan. The creative atmosphere has a solid basis due to 1986's results. As a firm component of the developed socialist society in the GDR, the cooperative farmers' class has a clear and secure future, the speaker said.

The primary question in agriculture, also, is to master the scientific and technological revolution and, with increasing effectiveness, to pair it with the advantages of socialism. In recent years a decisive breakthrough has been achieved in cooperation between science and farming, making it possible to more quickly convert scientific achievements into higher crop and livestock yields.

As a result of the increased use of key technologies, especially microelectronics, information technology and biotechnology, the work content and the role of workers in agricultural production is also changing. There must be no delay in training, and young people's urge to acquire scientific knowledge and do creative work must be better considered.

In his further remarks, the speaker stressed the absolute priority of crop production, in order to ensure stable provision to annual stocks from domestic supplies. Available performance comparisons would show considerable differences in the level of crop production in comparable districts. Livestock production faced the task of achieving planned increases in production largely through increases in output per animal. Considerable differences in results between districts are due largely to the quality of work and management.

In preparation for the 13th Farmers Congress, increasing cooperation is of great significance and gives the modern productive forces broad room for development. Cooperation enables advantages of the socialist planned economy linked with socialist democracy to be employed in a more specific manner.

The development of the village as a center of agricultural production and farming life is a firm element of our social policy. Where the village is a real home, work gives greater pleasure, which stimulates greater efforts. The Peasants Mutual Aid Association (VEGD), a socialist mass organization of cooperative farmers and gardeners, is something without which social life in communities could no longer be imagined. The productive use of leisure time is being supported. Members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders (VKSK) and other small-scale producers, in the case of many items whose quotas have been met, supplement goods for sale in stores and at farmers and weekly markets. The decision taken by the 11th party congress to create a further 150,000 allotments, including 20,000 in Berlin, by 1990 has met with broad agreement.

Erich Honecker then turned to relations between science and production. The relations between science and production prepare the ground today and pave the way for coming developments, production and technologies, he said. Basic research into the future, secured particularly at academy and university institutions, is of particular importance. The rapid development of microelectronics, laser technology, information technology and biotechnology, to name but a few, requires the further development of the scientific disciplines and research institutions. [paragraph continues]

The constantly improving mastery of interdisciplinary cooperation between sciences, technologies, social sciences, and medical research is also required. The district executives must actively promote the relations between science and technology, based on economic foundations, and contribute toward overcoming subjective obstacles that hinder the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The further shaping of the developed socialist society also sets great demands on the education of people. Educational development is an important factor for intensification and growth.

Social requirements and science development to the year 2000 and beyond, demand that future training and academic content must be planned and implemented in the most efficient ways. Universities and colleges must shape education -- initial and further training as well as the scientific and intellectual-cultural life -- in such a way that their graduates are always up-to-date for the whole of their professional life. The division of labor in modern production makes it necessary to prepare cadres at a technical-college level still to be determined for specific technical and economic tasks. Because committee work for the implementation of our social strategy, for our policy to preserve peace, and for the scientific-technological progress calls for revolutionary, dialectic thought and action, Marxism-Leninism is needed, more than ever, to serve as the ideological guide of socialist intelligence.

It is an intrinsic feature of socialism to develop all creative abilities and gifts, to require and produce talented individuals who are educated in a broad and overall way, Erich Honecker said. The growing intellectual potential, whose main source is the highly developed unified socialist system of education, is steadily gaining greater influence on all social processes. Experience has shown that the present far-reaching shaping of the content of the education sector is being most effectively promoted by the district (kreis) executive and basic organizations when they are concentrating on always realizing the educational tasks as part of the total policy. In assessing the 11th party congress and the 3d plenum of the Central Committee, a discussion is under way in schools and other educational establishments on what is to be done in concrete terms in the classroom and pedagogical work in general. New initiatives are developing in the school party organizations, trade unions, and teacher teams to prepare the new generation well for the objectives set by the 11th party congress.

The party organizations must work for high political stability in the teaching body. Every teacher should consider his work a political duty that he executes in an important sector of the ideological front. School trade union organizations also make an essential contribution to this. One great advantage of socialism is that, in the whole of society, a new attitude towards the child has emerged and that everywhere social forces are helping with the communist education of school children. The confidence in the policy of party and government depends substantially on the well-being and security of our children.

From an interesting, varied and stimulating intellectual-cultural life, characterized by the values and ideals of socialism, Erich Honecker continued, emerges important impulses for the development of socialist individuals, their requirements and creative abilities, their social relations and their cultural lifestyle. Of special import are the greater inclusion and promotion of the work of artists associations by the district (kreis) executives and competent state organs.

The speaker referred to the great number of cultural events and artistic achievements which were part of the 750th anniversary celebrations of Berlin. These convincingly exemplify the international esteem that the GDR capital enjoys; it is seen as an international cultural metropolis. Such a comprehensive plan of cultural events is unique in the history of the city of Berlin. The speaker expressed the certainty that the cultural and artistic workers will enrich the socialist national culture of the GDR with achievements which will set new standards and will increase further its international attractiveness.

District (kreis) executives should pay special attention to artistic works that convey valuable suggestions for the social understanding of the essence, humanistic character, and historical and future development of socialist society. As noted at the 11th party congress, Erich Honecker said, we intend to promote, even more strongly, the understanding of art in socialist public opinion and the dialogue between artists and the public. Therefore, constant attention will be paid to the conduct of this public artistic discussion. Such an atmosphere will ripen artistic achievements, which strengthen and advance socialism. These opportunities must be opened up to writers and artists in order to activate the development of the productive forces. Combines and enterprises should be the understanding and, at the same time, exacting partners of artists. This especially applies to relations with younger artists.

Even today the young generation of artists increasingly determines the profile of our country's art. At the turn of the century, the young generation will shape that profile decisively. The party organizations of art colleges and cultural institutions, as well as the Ministry of Culture, bear the high responsibility of ensuring that young artists are firmly attached to Marxism-Leninism and the party's policy, and that they assimilate the humanist cultural legacy and the traditions of socialist-realist art. A party spirit, closeness to the people and civic responsibility must be the essential tests of their thought and action.

The report sets out tasks for improving public health protection. Life expectancy in the GDR has risen to 70 years for men and to 75 years for women. Infant mortality has been reduced to 9.1 per 1,000 live births. The wider application of modern medicine has greatly helped to perceptibly improve the quality of life for many citizens. Doctors, nurses, and all health workers, whose work our party holds in high regard, have largely contributed to this fine record by their responsible work. In the future, every citizen should feel certain that all available medical achievements and resources will be used to save lives, to maintain or restore good health. Close to our hearts is care for older and handicapped citizens. Action must be taken in all districts to ensure that the objectives adopted under the law on the 5-year plan for the development of health and social services will be completely fulfilled.

The further development and improvement of socialist democracy remains the principal direction in which the power of the socialist state will evolve. With the elections on 8 June 1986, the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress became the government program and mandate for all state authorities. In accordance with the tested principle "participate in working, planning and governing," more and more citizens must be drawn, with specific responsibilities, into the management of state and society. Today over 525,000 citizens work in our country as deputies, successor-candidates, and commission and aktiv members. They participate directly in preparing, implementing and checking the decisions of the elected assemblies. Since the adoption of the law on local elected assemblies, it has been powerfully confirmed how useful and necessary it is for the advance of society to combine closely central state direction and local initiative. A major objective is to create, by targeted and well-thought out territorial rationalization, the local conditions for the even more efficient use of science and technology. In the field of local government, the point is not only to achieve good individual examples but also sustained good performance.

We all know to what extent local service influence our citizens' the well-being and civic sense. Everywhere work should be so performed that our citizens have practical experience of the interdependence of economic growth, improved working and living conditions and a more perfect socialist democracy. This will further the relationship of trust between the state and its citizens.

It is essential to our socialist society that all our efforts are dedicated to peace and that under peaceful conditions we are creating the prerequisites to successfully defend socialism at all times. Our defense contribution is aimed at never allowing the hard-won military balance, achieved by socialism, to be endangered. In alliance with the Warsaw Treaty states, we are ensuring, for all time, the inviolability of our national independence and sovereignty.

The general secretary expressed high appreciation to the members of the National People's Army, frontier troops, Ministry for State Security, German People's Police, and the other organs of the Interior Ministry. The combat groups' task is to strengthen all collective groups in their tenacity and cohesion.

Vigorous efforts are necessary to protect the economy and socialist property. More attention must be paid to preventing fires, industrial accidents, accidents and criminal offenses. Better use should be made of the public's respect for what has been achieved and their tidiness and sense of responsibility for enhancing public order, discipline, and security.

Firmly included in all areas of the economy and social life, Erich Honecker noted, are the women and girls. The good use they are making of their school and vocational education as well as the noticeable improvement of their working and living conditions for the strengthening of our republic, is also made clear in the elections of the Democratic Women's League of Germany which end in early March with the 12th congress in Berlin. The speaker praised the work done by this women's organization for shaping social life in the residential areas of towns and villages.

The 8th gymnastics and sports festival and the 11th children's and youth spartakiade from 27 July to 2 August 1987 in Leipzig are being prepared as important events in the life of our country. They will be highlights and, at the same time, the beginning of a new section in the mass sport activities of socialist sports organizations. In the future, under the conditions of an appreciably greater competition for the highest sports laurels, the republic must also be able to take its leading place in world sports. One essential reserve was in overcoming the unjustifiably great difference in standard between the various sports and football clubs. True to the Olympic ideals and in accordance with our policy of international understanding, the GDR National Olympic Committee is preparing strong teams for the Olympic games in the winter and summer sport disciplines. Referring to his talks with IOC President Samaranch, the speaker expressed the hope that the greatest possible number of national Olympic committees and their national representatives would be able to attend unhampered.

It could be said that the SED was meeting the 11th party congress resolutions aimed at deepening alliance relations and fulfilling growing demands in shaping the advanced socialist society under our concrete national conditions. Our common experience shows that the policy serving the prosperity of the people and peace is more successful the more members of all classes cooperate consciously in their realization. The representation of the nation's interests by the working class and its party includes the contribution of the alliance partners. Parties friendly to the SED followed up with actions their clear statement of making the 11th SED Party Congress resolutions their own.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the important activation of the political mass work and the unsurpassed results of the citizens' initiative achieved in 1986. [paragraph continues]

They testify to the close ties with the socialist homeland. The National Council of the National Front will meet shortly to decide on the objectives of the citizens' initiative to 1990.

The unity and cohesion of our ranks in the service of the people's prosperity is stronger than ever. Party and people are linked through deep trust. With its increased maturity, its many valuable experiences, with its willingness to turn into practice the party resolutions under all conditions, the great team of communists of our country, our 264 district (kreis) executives, are single-minded in their work. For the successful realization of its resolutions, our party has a comprehensive reservoir of proven and forward-moving cadres. Since the 11th party congress the political and professional training of our leading cadres has increased further.

Erich Honecker referred to the benefit of cadre promotion which is aimed at the future, is well planned, and constantly monitored. Stable, steady development in every area also assures steady work with the cadres. Referring to the great proportion of women in the party, Erich Honecker said that in every district (kreis) and in every enterprise there were women comrades proving their willingness and also their ability to take on and shoulder responsibility. The district (kreis) executives must become more aware of and deliberately promote these women comrades.

In all social areas, especially in industry and agriculture, women should be employed, including in leading positions.

The growing demands on the district (kreis) executive currently consists of opening up the intellectual and material possibilities of the territory to a higher level for the realization of the party's overall policy.

Referring to the reports and new elections in the party groups, department party organizations, and basic organizations beginning on 2 March, Erich Honecker said that their fundamental concern consisted in increasing the strength of each basic organization and in discussing how the contribution of party teams and each communist can be increased for further implementing resolutions of the 11th party congress. Strong impulses are to emerge from the report-election meeting for the politico-ideological work and thus new activities for the trusting cooperation of party and people in fulfilling economic and social tasks. The occasion of the party elections will shape the level of intraparty life and the role-model of SED members and candidates according to the greater demands of social development.

We cannot manage any significant advance in shaping the developed socialist society without clarity of mind, without a firm socialist awareness, and an unshakeable class position.

The speaker then dealt with the question to be emphasized in ideological work. It is necessary to make clear the inseparable connection between socialism and peace. We should use every opportunity to familiarize GDR citizens with the socialist program for peace, to disseminate it abroad, and to conduct our dialogue on its basis. This calls for dealing resolutely with all attempts by the U.S. Administration and NATO to abandon the Reykjavik agreements. In our ideological work we must expose the prearranged pretense of being ready to disarm on earth while at the same time seeking to militarize space. We shall pillory the assistance provided by some quarters in interviews in FRG journals and television stations because they virtually demand the U.S. SDI program's acceptance although its danger to world peace has been demonstrated.

Second, in our ideological work we must demonstrate, by facts, the results of political, economic, social and cultural developments in the GDR since the Eighth SED Congress. We must make plain that what we have achieved has been won by the hard struggles, important initiatives and great efforts of workers, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and other working people under the party's leadership. We have not the slightest reason to conceal that the course we have followed since the early seventies, of the intensification of our economy with scientific-technological advance as its core, has been proven correct. In view of our internationally recognized achievements, we need not hide our light under a bushel. In our ideological work, we can point with pride to what has been achieved thanks to our Marxist-Leninist policy and to our socialist gains, without denying that great tasks have yet to be accomplished and that much has yet to be put right in day-to-day life and social relations.

Third, one task of ideological and theoretical work is to explain our economic strategy throughly and comprehensively, specifically, the need for the development and application of key technologies. Only thus can we master the law of the economy of time and advance economic thinking; only thus can we win the battle of technology.

Fourth, we ought to show even more persuasively how social and cultural rights are being realized under socialism. They did not have to be won in a struggle against the state and industrialists but were created in a close and trusting partnership of all classes, sections and social groups. Those rights have been realized for all citizens. No one has been excluded. Socialism needs all of us and has room for all of us.

Fifth, ideological work calls for constant vigilance to prevent the penetration of anti-Marxist, antisocialist bourgeois ideology. Lenin's maxim still applies: Either bourgeois or socialist ideology; there is nothing in between. Communists are obliged to resolutely confront attacks on the party's policy and on the worker-peasant socialist state and to take issue with distortions and falsifications of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the history of the revolutionary workers movement from whatever quarter.

Sixth, as stated in our party program, ideological and theoretical work calls for a "militant and convincing analysis of all manifestations of imperalism's ideology and politics."

Our meeting today is also an invitation to every communist, every executive and basic organization, all comrades in the state apparatus and in the mass organizations, and all social scientists, to raise ideological and theoretical work to a higher level and to develop an offensive of ideas of peace and socialism. In mastering the domestic and foreign policy tasks, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, our area (bezirk) papers, the press, television, radio, and the news agency ADN are doing varied and effective work.

Our mass media are meeting their great social responsibility, above all, through the comprehensive, topical, and exact reporting of events in our country and in the world and through their contribution toward the political orientation, education and entertainment of the citizens. Especially in our concrete situation, the special objective is to further increase in the press and on radio and television the quality and topicality of news and to disseminate our policy and our ideology in as interesting and convincing a fashion as possible so as many people as possible, on both sides of our frontiers, are reached by our ideas of peace and social progress. It is especially valuable that every day workers of all classes and strata are heard in our mass media and that they talk about their initiatives, experiences, achievements, and political motivations.

Concerning the demands on the Marxist-Leninist education work, the speaker said through linking the study of the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin to learning the party program, the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress, and the resolutions of the Central Committee, the comrades will be increasingly given the means to apply our theory to political practice. When every year over 65,000 comrades, male and female, graduate from the district (kreis) and enterprise colleges of Marxism-Leninism, then it become clear what role they play in increasing our party's fighting strength. In the 1986-87 party educational year, 1.8 million communists acquainted themselves successfully with the theoretical content and practical wealth of experiences of the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress.

Erich Honecker referred to the 2.3 million FDJ members who heeded the call of the party congress with deeds as a powerful force that proved itself also in the qualitative new stage of the social development in daily life. At the present time, it is of special importance to help the young to learn Marxist-Leninist ideology and to convey it to them as an unviolable fundamental conviction.

The political dialogue with the young should always be linked to the endeavor of entrusting tasks that challenge the professional ability and responsibility of the next generation's citizens. The proven principle of our party, in trusting the young and giving them great responsibility, is the daily duty of every party executive. The solidarity of the young with our socialist fatherland deepens to the extent that the young generation is directly involved in solving important enterprise and social tasks that give broad scope to their creativity and initiative.

Following further remarks on issues of interparty life, Erich Honecker noted in conclusion: I believe today's discussion with you presents a clear picture of what we have achieved in the realization of the resolutions of the 11th party congress and what still must be done. In domestic and foreign policy, we are facing tasks that call for courage and diligence, initiative, and vigor. The Central Committee is firmly convinced that our district (kreis) party organizations will be successfully tackling these tasks with growing fighting strength, based on the great experiences, the willing application of all communists, and in close solidarity with all the workers. Everything for the prosperity of the people, everything for the safeguarding of peace, and everything for the further flourishing of our socialist GDR.

HONECKER DECORATES DKP'S MOHN ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

LD091459 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today in Berlin presented the Star of the Order of International Friendship to Willi Mohn, member of the DKP party executive. This high award has been bestowed upon Mohn on the occasion of his 75th birthday by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. In this way, tribute was paid to the exemplary life of the workers' functionary, who struggled uncompromisingly against fascism and played an outstanding part in the work of the KPD and the DKP for peace, democracy, and socialism. Willi Mohn, it was said, has always come out in support of the close solidarity of the communists and workers of the FRG with the first socialist state on German soil.

FRG DAILY EXAMINES TROUBLES AT WRITERS' CONGRESS

WA101500 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Jan 87 p 21

[Article by Piroska Farkas: "The Writers and the Party"]

[Text] An extremely sharp controversy is beginning to take shape betwen the MSZMP and the Hungarian Writers Association. After smoldering for 6 months, the controversy reached its highest pitch thus far at the December congress of the association. By now, a great many writers who are not necessarily opposed to the regime believe outside interference will lead to the dissolution of the organizationn in the very near future.

There are some clear signs pointing in this direction. Since the close of the congress, members have been quitting the association in droves. Party-life authors are quitting, pointing out that their principles are incompatible with the views expressed by the organization. Just last week, party chief Janos Kadar's official biographer, Laszlo Gyruko, as well as two publishers of semi-official periodicals, the director of the state film studio, Istvan Nemeskurto, and Imre Bata, the editor-in-chief of ELET ES IRODALOM, the association's own magazine, left the organization.

At a recent meeting of the theater directors, an internal party decision was disclosed that calls for the establishment of several federations in place of the present single association in each field. If this plan is actually carried out, it would lead to the erosion of the writers associaton in short order. The association, after all, is charged with looking out for both the intellectual and material interests of its members. And since most Hungarian authors are not well off at all, they will of necessity vote for the kind of federation that is accepted as a partner by the appropriate ministries when it comes to negotiating their honoraria. Author Istvan Kiraly, another one of the members who has quit the organization, has already proposed the establishment of a new writers federation.

The dispute started in the early fall of last year when the party ordered the periodical TISZATAJ shut down. The editors of this regional cultural magazine had published controversial poems but had also aroused official displeasure by resolutely championing the interests of the Hungarian minorities in the socialist countries. At about this same time, Istvan Csurka, a leading representative of Hungarian popular literature, was forbidden from publishing his works. He had published a number of political essays in the United States and had given Radio Free Europe permission to broadcast one of them on its Hungarian language service. The punishment meted out to Csurka was openly announced in the newspapers -- which until then had never been done.

But there were other specifically political disputes last fall as well that led to a deterioration of relations between the writers and the regime. The statement marking the 30th anniversary of the 1956 revolution that was distributed worldwide carried the signatures of dissident Hungarian writers among others. The signers represented virtually all the groups active in the literary life of the nation. Accordingly, there was a general uproar when the presidium of the writers association in office at that time was asked to issue a public condemnation of the signers. Ten of the 13 members of the presidium turned the request down and also expressed their unwillingness to give ex post facto approval to the publication ban on Istvan Csurka.

Against this stormy background, the writers association congress was called for 29 November 1986. At that congress, accusation after accusation against the system was lodged; a veritable flood of indignation broke loose. The inflammatory rhetoric focused on social policy, national concerns, and censorship. The government was accused of having disregarded and abused the basic interests of the nation. Ferenc Xanta, one of the most successful post-1956 authors, characterized the mood inside the country as poor -- marked by lack of commitment, desire for material goods, and an unparalleled decline in morality.

But Xanta's contribution was also indicative of the discrepancies inherent in his spontaneous outburst as he attacked the party, using nationalistic and clearly anti-Semitic language. And he was not the only one to voice such sentiments. In a country where it has been impossible publicly to resolve political controversies for the past 100 years all the unfinished business tends to surface at times like these.

Gyorgy Konrad, one of the most important Hungarian writers of our time, said at the congress that he has been unable to publish legally in Hungary for years but that he continues to prefer to live in accordance with his conscience and to hold to his principles. In all, there was a strong need to emphasize that the authors felt a responsibility to their conscience and their aesthetic principles, and not to some arbitrary institutional entity.

In addition, what was new about this congress was that virtually no writer rose to the defense of government policy. Those who for the past 40 years had felt called upon to defend the party and its policies in the writers association kept silent this time. In the end, Gyrogy G. Kardos did make a passionate plea on behalf of official cultural policy, but that was due more to his alarm over the nationalistic and anti-Semitic tone of some of the speeches than to genuine approval of current party policy.

At the congress, the party was represented by Janos Berecz, the powerful Central Committee secretary for agitation and propaganda. He personifies the change in generations and in the style of the party leadership. Politburo member Gyrogy Aczel, the man who preceded him, had always tried to create a semblance of communality with the writers. Berecz, for his part, kept his distance from the start and was even accompanied by two bodyguards. Like his attitude, his speech, too, was inplacable, calling the writers' statements mere "stylistic exercises," and responding to them with threats.

In the election of the executive committee, the party suffered a crushing defeat. Almost no party-line members were elected. Instead, Jozsef Annus, former deputy editor-in-chief of the outlawed TISZATAJ, was elected, which was viewed as an affront by the party representatives. The composition of the executive committee is so one-sided that some of the authors said the writers association had carried things too far in the sense that this executive committee will scarcely be able to negotiate with the authorities. The subsequent election of the new presidium, on the other hand, appeared to indicate the possibility of compromise. Tibor Cseres, the new president of the association, was acceptable to all concerned -- as the new general secretary, the poet Veress.

It is not unusual for pent-up discontent to come out into the open at a writers' congress, given conditions in Hungary. Ever since the Enlightenment, Hungarian writers have spoken out on behalf of national concerns, and language and literature have been the most important expressions of national self-esteem in the face of long-lasting foreign domination. In the postwar era, the political commitment of the writers reached its highest point in 1956. Following the invasion by Soviet forces, the participation of the writers association in the uprising led to lengthy jail terms for many of its members, e.g., the novelist Tibor Dery.

BERECZKY, SZABO CONTEND PAPER'S ASSESSMENT WRONG

LD081837 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Hungarian writers are traditionally people in public life. However, is the Hungarian Writers' Association a literary forum or a politicl forum? And if it is the latter, how does it engage in politics? My colleagues Gyula Bereczky and Jozsef Szabo are reading from the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE:

[Bereczky] The series of spectacular resignations has continued since the conclusion of the general assembly of writers.

[Szabo] Writer Istvan Csurka (?had already been struck from publication) because he had published many political essays abroad, primarily in the United States and on Radio Free Europe.

[Bereczky] Csurka's punishment, an unprecedented event so far, was reported in the press.

[Szabo] A group of Hungarian writers wrote a statement that was spread internationally on the occasion of the anniversary of the tragic events of 1956.

[Bereczky] At the general assembly, an entire series of accusations against the political system was cast in the face of authority.

[Szabo] The government was accused of neglecting the interests of the nation.

[Bereczky] Ferenc Santa attacked the party with nationalist and clearly anti-Semitic overtones.

[Szabo] Gyrogy Konrad stated that a writer owes responsibility only to himself, and he does not tolerate the authorities' illegal action inserted in (?texts).

[Bereczky] The composition of the new board has become so one-sided that several writers have said that unfortunately, we have overextended ourselves.

[Szabo] Only later [words indistinct] what a great error was made by [word indistinct] contributions of a nationalist and anti-Semitic tone.

[Bereczky] Dear listeners, we have extracted those quoted sentences from the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. A few days ago, this paper dealt with the preparation and carrying out of the Writers' Association general assembly and with the situation which has taken shape in the past weeks.

Naturally, this article also tries to make the situation appear as if there were some problem with the Hungarian intelligentsia, while the issue is the conduct of some writers, namely that they wished to (?turn) the Writers' Association, its board, into an arena not of literary debate but of political debate.

[Szabo] However, before we state our opinions, partly on the article, partly on the political views which some people wanted to force on the entire Writers' Association, let us listen to some more excerpts from the article:

[Bereczky] The general assembly of the Writers' Union was convened on 29 November 1986 amid stormy omens. One accusation followed another against the political system. More and more members of the Writers' Association were organized in the interest of continuing the attack. Featured at the center of the contributions were social policy and the national interest. The government was accused of neglecting the country's primary interests. Ferenc Santa attacked the party in a nationalist and anti-Semitic tone, and he was not the only one who stated such views. Those at the general assembly who defended the policy, the political leadership, were excluded. This was meaningfully demonstrated in the composition of the new board. In the end, the election of the board entailed crushing results for the official leadership. The members who were loyal to the party were not voted in. The composition of the new board was so one-sided that several writers after the election, feeling their responsibility, stated: Unfortunately we have overextended ourselves. This board will scarcely be able to negotiate.

[Szabo] Dear listeners, so much for the quote from the columns of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. The article was written by Piroska Farkas.

Now, I believe that the statements of the article are clear and unequivocal. Unfortunately, the author did not write that at the 2-day general assembly very much was said about everything, but not one sentence was spoken about literature. Neither lyrical poetry, the present situation of lyrical poetry, nor literary or drama criticism interested the speakers. True, there was a literary critic who, for some time, listed the products of the past 5 years, but he did not indicate the authors. And please, if you believe it or not, glances went around the conference hall and the authors wondered who could be the creator of which work. So much for literature.

[Bereczky] We would like to supplement all that has been said. For a long time debates have been taking place in the Hungarian Writers' Association that are not related either to literature or to culture taken in the wider sense. They clearly and unequivocally touch on political issues. Of course, not any kind of political issues, since [words indistinct] that the members of the Writers' Association want to deal with the problems of building socialism, and they want to state their opinions on how they view the situation of society and what they propose for the solution of our problems.

[Szabo] Therefore, the writer has the faculty for viewing certain things differently from the politician. But the manifestations that in fact created the bad situation between the Writers' Association and the cultural administration have overstepped the framework of socialist democracy, socialist openness, and a responsible statement of opinion. [paragraph continues]

More precisely, certain writers have proposed a framework of bourgeois democracy for Hungary, instead of socialism; neutrality instead of cooperation with the socialist countries. They criticized the leadership of Hungarian political life because it does not take a clear stand in the cause of Hungarian nationalities, regardless of the consequences of this. There were speakers who dared to explain the population decrease by saying that a Hungarian mother does not bear a child for socialism.

I ask, and I believe rightly: Why is the population decreasing in the FRG and Austria? We could also speak about other European countries.

[Bereczky] Some people cast doubt on the political assessments of the events of 1956, and together with this, on the social, economic, and political development of the 30 years that have passed since then. Of course, there were some who tried to answer these questions in press organs which cannot be accused of being friends of our homeland. They have never had a good word about us.

[Szabo] I believe that it is unnecessary to emphasize that in the final instance, the tensions developed from the conduct of some writers. Therefore, it was not politics that initiated the opposition. The requirement for dialogue between politics and the writers was expressed at the general assembly by some who are representatives of the mentioned views. Nevertheless, confrontation came to the forefront because, again and again, a person came forward who attacked the basis of our system, who spoke in a tone that was hostile and insulted the entire nation.

[Bereczky] I feel, dear listeners, that the time has come for thinking about the role of the Writers' Association in the future. Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, gave his opiniin on this recently in the columns of NEPSZABADSAG. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] I believe that we should conclude our conversation with a very important thought: In this country, everyone loves and respects literature. The problem lies with those who do not see their role and place clearly.

[Bereczky] Dear listeners, we have spoken about an article in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE.

[Szabo] Thank you for your attention.

NYERS, BERECZ ADDRESS ECONOMISTS' SOCIETY 7 FEB

LD072117 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 7 Feb 87

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] Andras Domany reports from the General Assembly of the Economists' Society, which began in the morning hours.

[Domany] I report, with some surprise, that the General Assembly of the Hungarian Economists' Society is in its final minutes. To be frank, I expected a longer debate, because the Hungarian economy, the science of economics, and the situation of economists could have provided plenty of topics to the delegates representing nearly 7,000 members for contributions and debates.

Moreover, everyone received in advance two very interesting written reports for debate, which were prepared by a working group headed by Academician Mihaly Simai and Rezso Nyers, scientific adviser to the Institute of Economic Sciences, on the tasks of economists, on some disputed issues of economic policy and on the continuation of the reform. We now quote from the brief verbal supplement that Rezso Nyers added to the paper:

[Begin Nyers recording] Please, I should like to say something about our reform efforts in the context of the social objectives. An abundance of statements on the reforms already enjoys wide currency in society, but this does not mean that our economic reform, not to mention the reforms necessary in other spheres in social life, is progressing as much as we talk about it. There is less action and there is more talk.

This is also related to many things that are still unclarified. Planning in the old sense proved to be a utopia. However, we also must clarify among ourselves that now, when the expansion of the market is on the agenda, when a dismantling of market barriers is necessary in order for us to advance, this cannot be interpreted as our switching from being on the side of planning over to being on the side of the market.

In so far as the social practice of natural [naturalis'] central planning, in the old sense, proves to be a utopia, so does pure market economy prove to be a utopia in the reality of the present, as Olof Palme, a leading Social Democratic politician, said prior to his death, calling the pure market economy ideas of the liberals a utopia that cannot be realized. Indeed, it is not desirable to realize them. Someone who said this did not want to liquidate the market but wanted to combine the market and socialist policy, state policy. I believe that we also need something like that. [end recording]

[Domany] As I said, only 8 contributions from the more than 400 delegates were heard in the debate. However, for the sake of the truth, I add that general agreement greeted the proposal that the mentioned, interesting papers should be discussed separately in the presidium of the Economists' Society and its specialists sections, where there is more time and there are not so many participants. [passage omitted]

Although he spoke early, Deputy Premier Frigyes Berecz, who represented the government, reacted to some things. We quote from his speech, which is one of his first statements since he assumed his new posts some weeks ago:

[Begin Berecz recording] One week ago the Central Statistical Office released the data on the national economy's fulfillment of the 1986 plan. The dynamics of economic growth was lower in every branch consumption, but was higher than planned in the sphere of production and among the population.

Following the positive balance of the previous 4 years, foreign trade closed with a considerable deficit. The current balance of payments deteriorated, the deficit in the budget balance further increased. Exaggerating these facts and the unofficial date circulating in public, many people -- not just laymen -- allege that we are on the very brink of economic bankruptcy, that we are in a grave crisis.

What is the truth? Although the economic situation at present really is very difficult, we are not near bankruptcy. Our economy has symptoms caused by deep disruptions, but we are not in a crisis, in the general sense of the word, because we still have resource reserves in production in the form of money, goods and work time fund [Munkaido alap]. We also have foreign currency reserves, and our goods supply remains balanced.

There are production sub sectors, enterprises, and cooperatives that are operating effectively and developing dynamically, and there are investments that have succeeded well. However, it is the real truth that we cannot endure without consequences another year like 1986, because then we might really approach the edge of the abyss. For that reason, we must achieve a perceptible turnabout in the sphere of management this year.

Balancing that looks ahead only to the short term cannot be continued, because by this we would lose our reserves in 1-2 years, and with this the possibilities of continuing the reform and of accelerating technical development, too. However neither can we undertake breakthrough adventures that involve excessive risks, because with the current probability the price of that would be the loss of our external solvency and creditworthiness. We must find the optimum balance between the two extreme possibilities.

An indispensable precondition and component of a turnabout in management is a much more resolute and consistent implementation than hitherto of the transformation of the economic structure, and an acceleration of technical development. I consider it very important to emphasize that alongside reducing the loss-making activities, the development of the pulling branches must begin, because only then can the worktime fund, material, and money suitable for redeployment be released. [end recording]

More On Berecz Speech

LD072308 Budapest MTI in English 1949 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- The 8th convention of the Hungarian Economists' Society was held in Budapest Saturday. Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz took part and delivered a speech.

Analyzing the economic situation of the country he recalled last year's data on plan fulfilment and pointed out that target figures were not met, not only because performance was poorer last year, but because unsolved problems of previous years or even decades also made their impact felt more pronounced.

Though the economic situation today is really severe, we are not heading for bankruptcy, he stressed. It is true, however, that we can not take another year like 1986 was without consequences. Therefore a turn with tangible results must be made in running the economy this year.

Then he spoke of the reappearance of restarting dynamic development among the party guidelines for economic management. The main means to that is a changing of structure in a technical-economic sense, the direction of which has already been outlined. A similarly important task is to speed up technical development and bring a qualitative change to economic relations with the socialist countries. For that sake more consistent work is needed on every level.

On further developing the reform he pointed out: Out of three important tasks we have done two, introducing new forms in company management and the two-tier system of banking. The next task to do is the introduction of a value-added-like taxation system for the business organizations, with a personal income tax system at the same time. The purpose of the new taxation system is to provide more favourable conditions for companies operating at better-than-average level and make people, who are the most important for the society from the point of view of the future, more interested (in building their future) and to release and funnel any latent resources in the population and in business into serving (the cause of) development.

It is a fortunate fact that a profound development of socialist cooperation is required now by all the CMEA member states. It is of extreme importance that the Hungarian economy join the more and more intensive development process of the Soviet economy.

The role of our economic relationship with the non-socialist countries will remain to be [as received] important. The best way to improve our balance of payment is increasing the competitiveness of our goods, (arriving at) lasting active trading. Any increase to our present loans may prove to be dangerous and we must find ways to cause the loans serve, better and more effectively than so far, the changes in the patter of (economic) structures and technical development, which would all make us more capable of repaying our debts, the deputy prime minister said.

The convention then brought decisions on modifying the statutes of the society allowing for Hungarian joint ventures and foreign companies with headquarters in Hungary to become members of the society. Finally the leading officials were elected. Bela Csikos-Nagy was re-elected president and Erno Kemenes the new secretary general.

HAVASI LEAVES FOR CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD091457 Budapest MTI in English 1424 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI) -- On Monday Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union to attend a session of the secretaries in charge of agriculture of the fraternal parties of the CMEA member states. Ferenc Havasi is accompanied by Imre Kovacs, deputy head of department at the HSWP CC, and Istvan Doboczky, deputy minister of agriculture and food.

Present at the departure was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD091026 Budapest MTI in English 0920 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by speaker Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, left for Bulgaria on Monday at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation includes parliamentary deputies Laszlo Fodor, Mrs Robert Jakab, Bela Laszlo and Geza Szalai.

Present at the departure was Venelin Kotsev, ambassador of Bulgaria to Hungary.

MARJAI DEPARTS ON VISIT TO BRUSSELS 8 FEB

LD081626 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, left for Brussels on an official visit Sunday. He is to hold talks with members of the Belgian Government and the members of the Commission of the European Economic Community.

STATE, EPISCOPATE OFFICIALS DISCUSS POPE'S VISIT

LD092236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] A joint commission of government and Episcopate representatives discussed the progress of preparations to date for Pope John Paul II's third visit to Poland. The Pope will pay a visit to our country from 8 to 14 June this year. He will visit Warsaw, Czestochowa, Gdansk, Cracow, Lublin, Lodz, Szczecin, and Tarnow. The joint commission appealed to the Polish people to do everything -- in every town and in every village -- so the great compatriot will be welcomed by a clean, sober, hardworking, and economical Poland. Principles for strict cooperation between the state and church in preparing for the visit were established. The Polish people will be extensively informed about the preparations for the visit as well as the visit itself. The composition of the team for education in sobriety and struggle against alcoholism was completed. The joint chairmen of the team will be Doctor Jozef Musiol, undersecretary in the Ministry of Justice and chairman of the Social Antialcohol Committee, and Bishop Dr Jan Mazur, Siedlce Ordinary and chairman of the Episcopal Commission for Sobriety.

SWEDISH CONSUL VISITS DETAINED TRUCK DRIVER

LD061839 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Consul (Ponsus Hjarborg) of the Swedish Embassy in Poland visited today Swedish long-distance truck driver Lennart Jern, who has been detained in Warsaw for 2 months suspected of smuggling of goods to the trade union movement Solidarity. According to (Ponsus Hjarborg), Lennart Jern is not in the best possible state of health because he is interrogated every day. Jern said himself that he is suffering from a vitamin deficiency because of a poor diet. (Hjarborg) was allowed to talk to Jern in the presence of interrogation personnel and an interpreter.

CZYREK INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF FRENCH VISIT

AU060941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Feb 87 p 6

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member Jozef Czyrek by TRYBUNA LUDU Paris correspondent Wlodzimierz Zralek in Paris: "Prospects, Possibilities, Obstacles" -- date not given]

[Text] [Zralek] You have come to France at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF]. What were the talks with the PCF leadership like?

[Czyrek] These talks suited the climate of our interparty relations, which have passed their test during a most difficutl time for Poland and our party, something that we highly value. Our dialogue was profoundly sincere, open, and full of mutual understanding and respect. We hold identical or convergent stances toward basic problems of the modern world, cooperation within the framework of the international communist and workers movement, and bilateral cooperation. This also applies to ways of consolidating socialism in the world. We also held a similiar view concerning the importance of implementing the line of the 27th CPSU Congress in the Soviet Union and enhancing the processes of socialist renewal in Poland. A major part of the talks was taken up by new spheres and forms of interparty cooperation.

As far as Polish-French relations are concerned, the French Communists are fully in favor of their total normalization and development.

[Zralek] These relations were also the subject of many other talks you have held in Paris, including with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. It so happened that just before these talks you joined the delegation accompanying Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on his official visit to Italy and the Vatican. How do you view Polish-French relations "from Rome;" in other words, where is Rome and where is Paris?

[Czyrek] There is no doubt that as far as the development of relations with Poland is concerned, Paris remains far behind other Western capitals. This is all the more striking because relations between Paris and Warsaw were considered exemplary for a long time. Of course, our cooperation with Italy has also expanded, but it has not had the same character as our relations with France.

In recent years, France has departed from dialogue and cooperation with Poland to a greater extent than our remaining Western European partners. As far as Italy is concerned, I will recall that Prime Minister Bettino Craxi came to Warsaw as early as the middle of 1985. Right now, it is Polish-Italian relations that are developing an exemplary character in view of the expanded and developed dialogue brought on by Comrade W. Jaruzelski's official visit to Rome.

I would like to stress that when we speak about this we have no intention of comparing Western capitals with each other. The essence of dialogue is that all the constructive phenomena in the development of dialogue with Poland -- and there are increasingly more phenomena like these -- should by the nature of things lead to a readjustment of thinking on a European scale. In this context it is worth stressing the great interest in Comrade Jaruzelski's Rome visit and the high opinion of his meeting with Pope John Paul II that I encountered during my talks in Paris. This applies to representatives of the world of politics and French public opinion.

As far as the economic sphere is concerned, the following question is valid: Should the regression in French-Polish relations, which Paris is justifying by Poland's lost attraction, not be halted now that giant concerns like Fiat or Japanese automobile firms, which are of course not guided by philanthropical motivations, are expressing interest in cooperation with Poland?

It is important for the future of Polish-French dialogue that Paris was the first Western capital to be paid a working visit by Comrade Jaruzelski, albeit an unofficial one.

President Francois Mitterrand displayed political realism and far-sightedness when deciding on dialogue. The talks that took place then were not a "once-only" incident for either side, but constituted an important political asset, although it was partly undermined by the attitude of some political factions in France and by the hysterical press campaign.

[Zralek] Exactly. Has there been any change in the negative approach that manifested itself then?

[Czyrek] On the basis of the talks that I have held, I can say that representatives of all political forces in France have understood that the development of dialogue and cooperation lies in the interests of both sides. Of course, the motives guiding individual political groups are different, but the orientation of dialogue is identical.

I have gained this impression on the one hand from my meeting with Chaban Delmas, president of the National Assembly and a well-known Gaullist activist, with whom we discussed, among other things, joint Warsaw and Paris celebrations of the 20th anniversary of General de Gaulle's memorable visit to Poland; and, on the other hand, from my talks with P. Joxe, leader of the Socialist government opposition inside the National Assembly, who came out in favor of dialogue with Poland.

While mentioning all this, I emphasize that the obstacles that still exist are not diminishing at all. During talks that were attended by PPR Ambassador in Paris Janusz Stefanowicz, I openly said Polish public opinion is concerned by some aspects of the French stance toward bilateral affairs and by the fact that the situation in Poland is still viewed through the prism of domestic circumstances in France.

All in all, however, I am leaving with a feeling of conviction that Poland's stronger international position and its stabilization and progressing national accord are needed for the sake of dialogue and cooperation with Poland.

[Zralek] What happens next?

[Czyrek] Generally, one may expect a series of parliamentary and government visits, including a rapid visit to Warsaw by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

SOCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL'S ROLE DISCUSSED

PM091107 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 16 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview with Professor Grzegorz Bialkowski, member of the Social Consultative Council attached to the chairman of the Council of State, by Anna Wawrzycka; date and place not given]

[Text] [Wawrzycka] Professor, after the experience of the 1970's no kind of consultative body or specialist group appointed by the authorities has been particularly popular with the academic community. Why, then, did you accept the invitation to participate in the work of this council? How, in your view, does it differ from other bodies of its kind?

[Bialkowski] It is true that our experience of the 1970's was none too happy, but it is our hope that the authorities also see it as negative and that, consequently, the newly created council will adopt different practices and function in a different manner. I am convinced that we all learn by our mistakes and that the authorities will treat this group of experts in a different way.

I believe that two factors are important if our group is to fulfill its role properly: its working procedures and its composition. It seems to me that its composition should be expanded. In any case, at our first meeting -- or, rather, our zero meeting, as the council had not yet been convened at the time -- other members, too, suggested that it be expanded. We have the Council of State chairman's assurance that the issue remains open and I think that the composition of the council should eventually be expanded. This is despite the fact that it is already a very large body -- I would even say too large to be able to function efficiently. All the same, I believe that, for the sake of better representation and also greater social authority, it should include certain additional members in its ranks. The names can, of course, be decided as we go.

That was the first consideration. Here is the second one: The council's authority with the general public will doubtless be influenced by the realization that, as they meet for its sessions, its members will state their views frankly and unreservedly and will present their true opinions. The public will expect these opinions to be heard. Of course, no one has any doubts that the council is just an advisory, not a decisionmaking body. Consequently, no one expects that every one of its recommendations will have to be taken into consideration. All the same, it is important for people to realize that council members can speak their minds freely and without restraint and that they really do so. For this realization to germinate and then firmly strike root in public awareness it is necessary that all the views expressed in all council debates be made known to the public. This question received a great deal of attention during our "zero" meeting, and we have secured a preliminary promise from the chairman of the Council of State that -- unless they refer to matters classified as a state secret -- the proceedings of the debates will be published in a special bulletin. I assume that the publication of such a bulletin will be tantamount to a licence to publish all opinions presented at the council forum in the general press. I think this is very important if the council is to gain authority and be correctly perceived by the general public. The latter must know that the council is not just a puppet creation.

Naturally, people will be entitled to nurse a grievance against the council if it fails to produce honest, bold, and -- if necessary -- critical opinion. On the other hand, they must not complain if, for example, those opinions are disregarded.

[Wawrzycka] Surely it is also important that the council guarantees direct contact with the highest authorities?

[Bialkowski] It is understandable that the status of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, who heads the Consultative Council, is very high indeed. This creates a situation in which the composition of the council is as follows: the chairman on the one hand and everyone else on the other. This, of course, can affect the discretion and the independence of the council to a certain extent. On the other hand, however, I perceive a very considerable advantage in it. In the first place, as you have noted, the council has that direct link with the highest state authorities. In the second place, if any outcome of our debates is taken into consideration by the state authorities, implementation of relevant government resolutions will be more effective. If the council did not have that power, the situation might occur where even the most sensible and pertinent opinions would remain on paper because they would not have enough authority, enough influence. The presence of the chairman of the Council of State gives much more force to the council's resolutions.

[Wawrzycka] Which issues, in your opinion, could be most profitably discussed at the council's forum?

[Bialkowski] As to our first meeting, which -- as has been announced -- is due to take place in the second half of January, it will be devoted to a question proposed by Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski and seconded by a great many of our members: The progress of the democratization process in Poland. Professor Sadowski has observed -- in my opinion, very soundly and astutely -- that we can hardly expect to see any significant improvement in the economy without further political changes, without any progress in the process of democratization. In my opinion, and also in the opinion of most of the other council members since no one seriously contested it, this choice of subject was very sound. The chairman accepted it. Detailed definition of the subject, which took place in the course of the debate, was done by looking at the democratization process from the perspective of the goals we would set ourselves.

So much for the subject that has been approved already. But there are plenty of other problems to be discussed. That is, frankly, because many things are in need of radical change. Protection of the environment is in a catastrophic state. There are extremely difficult problems in the areas of education, schooling, and instruction. The field of innovative technical developments is in a sorry state. Mutual interaction of science and industry is another question which we should tackle....

And, first and foremost, there is the vast subject of social self-government, whose topicality would be hard to deny and which can provoke intensely passionate reactions. To put it in different terms, it is the question of society getting itself organized into various types of groups or associations. It seems that the reserves of energy which lie dormant in our nation should be channeled in some way. That is, people should be given a chance to release that energy by being active in organizations that have their origin in the needs and desires of the population. Perhaps in this context we should consider an updating of our law on societies, as the one currently in force dates back to 1932.... It is altogether a very broad subject....

In any case, time will eventually show what kind of problems the council is going to tackle. All of its members will decide about that.

LEGAL OFFICIAL QUOTES 1986 CRIME FIGURES

AU051449 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 87 p 2

[PAP: "Less Crime in 1986"]

[Text] Was there a rise or fall in crime last year, how many crimes were solved, and how did the prosecutor's office implement penal policy? A PAP journalist sought answers to these questions from Leszek Pietrasinski, deputy director of the Department of Criminal Proceedings of the Office of the Prosecutor General, who said the following:

Almost 508,000 crimes of various kinds were reported in 1986, which is 6.7 percent or about 36,000 less than in 1985. That means that the fall in crime, first noted in the middle of 1985, is continuing. There has been a fall in the most serious crimes such as homicide (by 28.5 percent), robbery (by 13.1 percent), assault and battery (by 10.6 percent), and rape (by 9.8 percent). There was less breaking and entering into public buildings (by 15.6 percent) and private dwellings (by 13.3 percent) last year.

Security and public order have improved, which in the opinion of the prosecutor general is the result of the stabilization of the country's socioeconomic situation and the consistent struggle by law-enforcement bodies against crime and social pathology. There is no doubt that the rules concerning particular penal responsibility have contributed to these positive changes. These rules have been and still are performing an important preventive function.

Disturbing phenomena include the still large number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol. Seventy-four percent of homicides, 80 percent of rapes, 87 percent of robberies, 76 percent of bodily assaults, and 59 percent of burglaries were committed by persons unemployed and not undergoing education. [paragraph continues]

The crime rate involving lapsed criminals is still high. These persons were involved in 45 percent or robberies in 1986.

However, economic crime is visibly falling all the time. There was 16.7 percent less crime of this nature revealed last year. There were less frequent cases of speculation (by 26.8 percent) and misappropriation of public property (by 18.7 percent). However, there were more crimes involving currency dealings, particularly foreign currency smuggling.

Unfortunately, every fourth economic offender was a person occupying a leadership post or bearing responsibilty for public property, just as in previous years. Indictments were issued against directors; chief accountants; managers of premises, shops, and warehouses; and suppliers.

The prosecutor general has attached great importance to revealing and combating criminal mismanagement and waste. There were 537 such cases in 1986, almost 28 percent more than in 1985, though these figures do not reveal the true extent of this type of crime. Even so, it should be pointed out that managers of enterprises and institutions are still not energetic enough in eliminating shortcomings which encourage such crime. After all, one cannot combat mismanagement by merely applying the penal code, even if it is the best possible code.

Severe legal measures were applied to the most serious offenders with all due consistency last year. Almost all of those accused of, for example, homicide, robbery, rape, arson, and misappropriation of high-value public property were remanded in custody first of all. On the other hand, those accused of lesser crimes, especially women, juveniles, and persons with a previously clean record, were more frequently granted bail and put under court restraints. Some of these cases ended with probation.

The prosecutor general has consistently implemented the principle of depriving offenders of all their illegal gains. Last year, there were over 32,500 decisions to place property as a security for future fines, and the value of the property thus secured totalled Z3.857 million, which was Z800 million more than in 1985. In 8,500 cases, the prosecution demanded damages for victims.

The fall in crime, L. Pietrasinski concluded, confirms the correctness of penal policy. Nevertheless, crime continues to be very high. This fact requires the constant implementation of increasingly effective undertakings aimed at consolidating law and order and public security.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON RATIONING ENERGY

AU091642 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 87 p 1

["Decree on Some Measures for Rationing Natural Gas and Electric Power" issued by the Romanian State Council]

[Text] Ensuring maximum savings of natural gas and electric power is a priority requirement and a patriotic duty of each worker and of each citizen.

To ensure normal socioeconomic activity, some firm measures must be adopted that ensure a severe regime of electric power and fuel saving. Severe discipline must be introduced in all workplaces, every kind of waste must be eliminated, and the most severe sanctions must be applied against all those who exceed the norm-permitted consumption and do not observe the rules of saving power and fuel.

For the correct management and saving of natural gas and electric power by all economic units, social and cultrual units, cooperative and civic organizations, and citizens, the Romanian State Council decrees:

Article 1. For February and March 1987, the monthly quotas and tariffs for natural gas supplied for heating dwellings, for heating water for domestic use, and for cooking are established in Annex 1. The established quotas are 20 percent lower than the current ones.

Article 2. At the power stations providing gas for heating dwellings, gas consumption is established in accordance with the operational program and the approved thermal power supply program.

The executive committees and bureaus of the national councils and economic units that have under their jurisdiction the power plants listed in the first paragraph are dutybound to follow the consumption of gas every day and to take firm measures to use only the approved quotas.

Article 3. For February and March 1987, the monthly quotas and tariffs for electric power supplied to the population for lighting and domestic use purposes are those listed in Annex 2. The established montly quotas are 20 percent lower than the current ones.

Article 4. All citizens are dutybound to take firm measures to save on natural gas and electric power consumption and strictly observe the quotas established by this decree. If monthly quotas are exceeded the following measures will be taken:

For natural gas:

a. If the approved consumption exceeds 1 to 5 percent, a tariff of 1,500 lei per 1,000 cubic meters is applied;

b. If the approved consumption exceeds 5 to 10 percent, a tariff of 3,000 lei per 1,000 cubic meters is applied and the consumer is warned;

c. If, after the warning, consumption exceeds 10 percent, the gas supply will be temporarily cut off until the excess is recovered;

d. If the 10 percent excess is repeated, the gas supply will definitively be cut off.

For electric power:

a. If the approved consumption exceeds 1 to 5 percent, a tariff of 1 lei per 1 kwh is applied;

b. If approved consumption exceeds 5 to 10 percent, a tariff of 2 lei per 1 kwh is applied and the consumer is warned;

c. If consumers, after being warned, exceed the approved quotas they will pay 2 lei and 50 bani per 1 kwh for the whole amount they used until they reach the monthly consumption quotas.

Article 5. The management of industrial central departments, enterprises and of all economic units are dutybound to take measures to organize activity at every workplace so the strict observance of approved natural gas and electric power quotas is insured. They must see to it that energy and fuel are correctly used and all waste is eliminated. Natural gas and electric power consumption for nonproductive activities is cut by at least 30 percent. If the monthly allowance of natural gas and electric power is exceeded by the economic units, sanctions and penalities in accordance with the law's provisions are applied. Penalties and increases paid by the economic units for exceeding the approved gas and electric power quotas will be taken from those who are guilty of the excess. The sums that cannot be recovered from the guilty persons will be paid from the working people's benefit participation fund, in accordance with the law's provisions. If the excess of consumption is repeated, the guilty managing personnel will be released from their duties.

Article 6. The managements of ministries, of other central state and civic bodies, and of people's councils, commercial organizations, educational, scientific, cultural, and arts institutions, social care, and cooperative and civic organizations are dutybound to strictly observe the allotted natural gas and electric power quotas, which will be at least 30 percent lower than the current ones. For exceeding the norm-permitted natural gas and electric energy consumption, penalties and increases in accordance with the law's provisions will be applied, and the guilty persons will pay for it. The sums that cannot be taken from the guilty persons will be paid from the annual Premium Fund. If the natural gas and electric power quotas approved for the units listed in the first paragraph are exceeded, the supply will be interrupted until the excess is recovered.

Article 7. In every socialist and state or cooperative unit as well as in dwellings it is prohibited to use for heating purposes devices that use electric power.

Article 8. The institutions and socialist units listed under Article 6 and the dwellings which have installations for using natural gas and heating oil can be supplied with only one type of fuel — the approved type.

Article 9. The ministries, the other central civic departments, and the executive committees of the county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality will permanently check the strict observance of the approved natural gas and electric power consumption norms and will take firm measures to avoid any excess of these norms.

Article 10. Annexes 1 and 2 are an integral part of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Annex 1

Norm Consumption Quotas for Natural Gas [subhead]

I. For heating dwellings with stoves or microheating systems and for preparing domestic hot water and food -- in cubic meters:

Norm consumption levels for:

Month	Apartment with 1 room (family of 1-2 persons)	Apartment with 2 rooms (family of 2-3 persons)	Apartment with 3 rooms (family of 3-4 persons)	Apartment with 4 or more rooms (family of 4-5 or more persons)
February	118	203	261	309
March	90	153	195	231

II. For preparing food in dwellings with central heating or other fuels -- in cubic meters per month:

Family size (number of persons)	Norm Consumption Quotas
1-2 persons	17
3 persons	20
4 persons	22
More than 5 persons	26

Note: Monthly quotas remain the same for February and March. The tariff for the norm consumption is 1,000 lei per 1,000 cubic meters. For excess norm consumption, the following tariffs are applied:

-- up to 5 percent -- 1,500 lei per 1,000 cubic meters.
-- between 5 and 10 percent -- 3,000 lei per 1,900 cubic meters.

Annex 2

Monthly Norm Consumption and Uniform Tariffs for Electrical Power Delivered to the People for Lighting and other Household Use. [subhead]

Type of Apartment	Consumption levels -- KWH -- MONTHLY -- Urban up to	Rural up to
Apartment with 1 room (family of 1-2 persons)	30	20
Apartment with 2 rooms (family of 2-3 persons)	43	29
Apartment with 3 rooms (family with 3-4 persons	47	33
Apartment with 4 or more rooms (family with 4-5 or more persons)	57	37

a) The tariff for consumption levels envisaged above is 0.65 lei per kWh;

b) Excess consumption up to 5 percent costs 1.00 lei per kWh;

c) Excess consumption by 5-10 percent costs 2.00 lei per kWh and the consumer will be warned;

d) After the warning, excess consumption costs 2.50 lei per kWh for the entire quantity consumed, until monthly quotas are observed.

The provisions of the State Council decree we have presented here are particularly important for the actions that are being taken to ensure the necessary conditions for carrying out productive activities and fulfilling the country's socioeconomic development plans. Taking into account the very great excesses of nonproductive consumption, it was necessary to adopt measures to put things in order in this field and to resolutely eliminate any forms of waste of resources that are so important for continuously developing our national economy. The unflinching observance of this State Council decree is a primary duty of each citizen. The established consumption norms must be observed unconditionally, and any violation will meet with severe sanctions. The consumption regime for enterprises will remain the one established in accordance with the norms, but in this field, too, decisive measures are required to keep the consumption of every unit below the quotas.

In accordance with the decree's provisions, for any excess of norms progressive penalties are established, a measure that is meant to halt the negative aspects and eliminate all ways of wasting energy resources. Every citizen has many ways of reducing consumption in his own dwelling, and public catering, commercial, social, and cultural units also have various ways of saving electric power and gas.

From this very moment we should reduce electric bulbs and all the energy-consuming devices to a minimum, to the absolutely needed amount. The major importance of this State Council decree is its decisive action to ensure the conditions for an appropriate development of productive activity -- the decisive factor of our society's development and of raising our people's standard of living.

As has been noted, the established measures do not represent an increase in power and fuel prices -- they are very important levers meant to completely eliminate waste and excess consumption. It is a high patriotic and civic duty of each of us to rigorously save energy and make our contribution to ensuring the necessary resources for the continuous development of our national economy, in accordance with the programs adopted by the 13th RCP Congress. By strictly observing the provisions of the decree, conditions will be created to appropriately carry out productive activities in all sectors of the national economy, in accordance with plan provisions. Severely reducing energy consumption is the cause of all of us, a primary requirement for ensuring the continuous progress of our socialist homeland.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU050235 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/1/1987 -- On Thursday, February 5, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to two representative units of the Romanian industry: the "23 August" works and the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise in Bucharest.

The working meeting with those large worker collectives was an opportunity for an in-depth analysis of the way in which work is done to fulfill the 1987 plan tasks which envisage the further high-rate growth of the national economy, and to apply the programmes for the organization and modernization of production processes.

At the "23 August" enterprise, one of the largest machine-building unit of Romania, the RCP and Romanian state leader was informed about the collectivity's work for better organization and the modernization of production processes, for higher technological and qualitative standards of products so that they should be up to the growing exigencies both in the home and in the foreign market. During the visit, the president showed special concern for the assimilation of new types of motors and compressors, drilling equipment, locomotives, and other products with high technical and functional performances meant both for the national economy and for export. He demanded that a special programme be worked out for the diversification of the manufacturing list and for higher parameters, on a par with the world's best, to the achievement of which experts of research units and teaching staff in higher learning units will contribute.

Assessing the results scored so far, the party general secretary requested that the hot-sectors modernization programme be carried through this year both at the "23 August" works and at the other industrial units in Bucharest.

The visit continued at the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise, one of the basic pillars of the Romanian metallurgical industry, where analysis was made of questions concerning the rhythmical fulfillment of this year's plan tasks with all indicators, the measures necessary to meet best-quality pipe requirements of power units so that they should operate at capacity.

Questions were approached related to the production of standard types of rolled pipes for the electric power and nuclear, aviation, extractive, chemical, machine-building and other key industries and for foreign end-users.

The working visit to these enterprises was an opportunity to identify new possibilities of increasing and diversifying production, raising its technological and qualitative standards as well as the efficiency of economic activities.

DOBRESCU ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF TRADE UNION

AU051926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/2/1987 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania [GTUCR] was held on Thursday, February 5.

The plenary meeting was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The agenda included organizational matters. The plenum released Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, from the office of chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, as she was appointed, under presidential decree, minister of the light industry. The plenary meeting co-opted Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, to the GTUCR central Council and elected him its chairman.

ANCUTA, NICULESCU MEET EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL

AU091830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, February 9, 1987 -- Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on February 9 'Abd al-Ahmad Zahir, chairman of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt. They highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries, relations that develop continuously, in the spirit of the summit understandings. The wish was expressed to further amplify the Romanian-Egyptian economic collaboration and new ways and means were singled out for the expansion of the mutual goods exchanges.

During his Romanian visit, the Egyptian guest had talks with Paul Niculescu, chairman of the Central Union of Goods Production, Acquisition and Sale Cooperatives -- CENTROCOOP. They analyzed the state of the relations of cooperation between the two organizations and established new measures for the intensification of the goods exchanges, economic collaboration, exchange of experience and collaboration in the international cooperative movement.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS POLISH STUDENT DELEGATION

AU091846 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Feb 87 p 5

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth, received on Thursday the delegation of the Association of Polish Students led by Antoni Dragan, chairman of the organization. The delegation is visiting our country to exchange experiences at the invitation of the Council of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania. [passage omitted]

AMBASSADOR COMAN MEETS KING HUSAYN IN AMMAN

AU091841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 09-02-1987 -- King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan received the Romanian ambassador in Amman, Teodor Coman. On the occasion, the Hashemite sovereign was conveyed a warm salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness and the Jordanian people -- wishes of success and prosperity, from President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

Thanking, the King of Jordan asked that the Romanian head of state be conveyed a warm salute of friendship, feelings of profound esteem and gratitude and best wishes of good health and power of work, and the Romanian people -- wishes of success and happiness.

ISRAEL'S PRESIDENT GREETS CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU051430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania

On the occasion of your birthday, please accept our cordial wishes for personal happiness and wishes for well-being and prosperity to the Romanian people.

Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel

CEAUSESCU SENDS THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU092040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 87 p 1

"Letter Addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Those Who Sent Him Congratulatory Messages on his Birthday and His Long Revolutionary Activity" -- SCINTEIA headline

[Text] I would like to express in this way my warmest thanks to party, mass, and public bodies and organizations; to working people's collectives in industrial and agricultural units, ministries, and central state institutes and organizations; and to communists and all those who sent me congratulatory messages, letters, and telegrams on my birthday and my long revolutionary activity.

I consider all these manifestations an expression of sentiments of love and profound attachment nurtured by the communists and all our fatherland's sons for our glorious Communist Party -- the leading political force of the entire nation -- within where I have worked for almost 55 years, with the satisfaction and happiness of having particpated in and directly contributed to all the great revolutionary actions and battles waged by the party to overthrow the old bourgeois-landlord system, carry out the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, and proceed to the construction of the new system, for the cause of the people's freedom and happiness and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

On this occasion, I would like to again assure all our people that I will continue to do my best to further strengthen the force and unity of the party and its capacity to pool and guide the entire nation's creative energy toward unswervingly building the most just and humane society in Romania, the socialist and communist society, and raising our free, independent, and sovereiOn fatherland to ever higher peaks of civilization, well-being, and progress. I will continue to work firmly to ensure that our country makes an ever more active and constructive contribution to discussing and resolving the great problems facing mankind and to promoting the cause of disarmament, cooperation, understanding, and peace throughout the world.

I consider the messages and wishes addressed to me and expression of all the people's profound trust in the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state and an illustration of all the working people's unflinching determination to act, closely united around the party, to unswervingly implement the great targets for the country's socioeconomic development established by the 13th party congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

In turn, I have the great pleasure of extending to all those who sent me congratulatory messages and letters and to all our people wholehearted and best wishes for health and happiness, for the attainment of their aspirations for a better life, and for ever greater successes and satisfaction in work and life, in the exemplary fulfillment of plan provisions for this year and the entire 5-year plan and of the party policy, and in the implementation of the party policy aimed at promoting the comprehensive flourishing of the socialist fatherland and ensuring the well-being and happiness of the entire nation.

I wish you, dear comrades and friends, much health and happiness! Nicolae Ceausescu